DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 327 113 HE 024 144

AUTHOR Creadick, Jean Polhamus
TITLE Financing Higher Education: Alternative Planning and Savings Programs for Hawaii's Families. Report No. 15.
INSTITUTION Hawaii State Legislative Reference Bureau, Honolulu.
PUB DATE 89
NOTE 189p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Constitutional Law; Educational Finance; Federal Programs; Federal Regulation; Financial Problems; Higher Education; *Paying for College; Program Development; State Legislation; *State Programs; Student Costs; *Student Financial Aid; Student Loan Programs; *Tuition
IDENTIFIERS *Hawaii; *Tuition Investment Programs

ABSTRACT

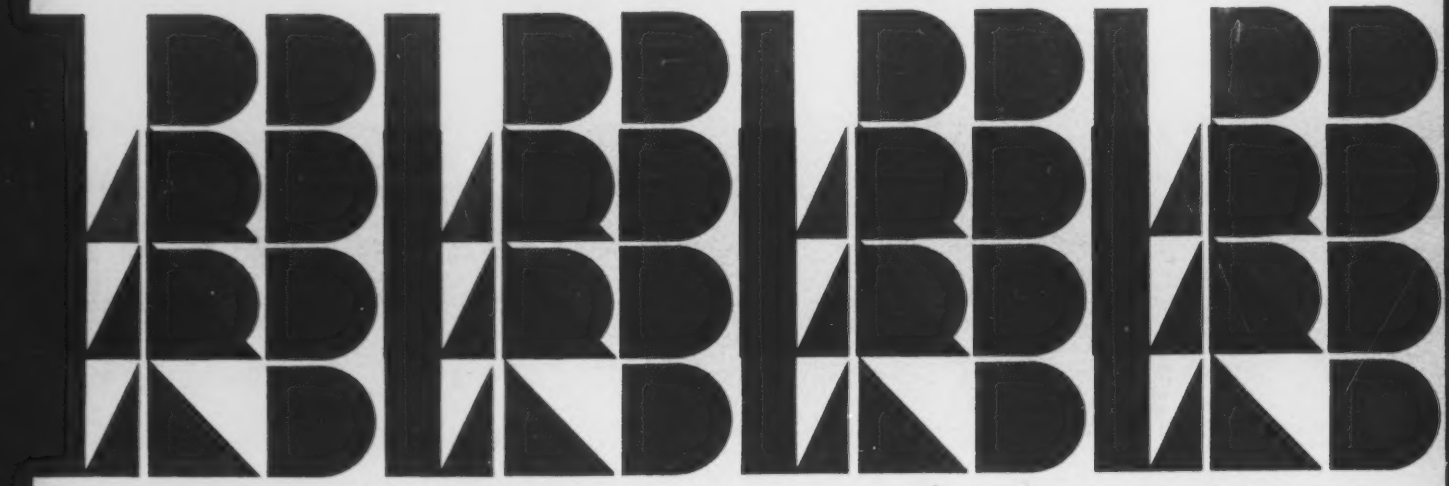
This report examines the facilitation of financing higher education in Hawaii. The report covers financial aid programs available to Hawaii college students, as well as prepaid and guaranteed tuition programs and college savings programs. Following an introductory chapter, Chapter 2 focuses on threshold questions such as state constitutional limitations on state assistance to private schools and federal regulation of financial aid administration by educational institutions utilizing federal financial aid programs. Chapter 3 assesses the magnitude and scope of problems faced by Hawaii's families in financing higher education, using data from financial aid applicants to the University of Hawaii system. Chapter 4 describes existing financial aid programs in Hawaii and addresses the issue of families and students whose financial needs are not currently being met. Chapter 5 surveys federal, state, and private education savings and financial assistance programs. Chapter 6 addresses the development of a workable assistance program for financing higher education, assessing constitutional and federal limitations, policy considerations, prices as incentives, and refundability. The final chapter recommends specific financial assistance programs. Appendices contain relevant state legislation, information on paying for college and receiving financial aid, and 1988-89 data on financial aid for University of Hawaii students. (JDD)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

HE

ED327113

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION: ALTERNATIVE PLANNING AND SAVINGS PROGRAMS FOR HAWAII'S FAMILIES



LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU / STATE OF HAWAII / 1989

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HE 024 144

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Hawaii Legislative
Reference Bureau
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

THE OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The present Office of the Legislative Reference Bureau resulted from Act 171, Session Laws of Hawaii 1972, which transferred, as of July 1, 1972, the former Legislative Reference Bureau out of the jurisdiction of the executive branch of government to the legislative branch of government. In addition, the Office of the Revisor of Statutes, formerly under the Judiciary, was placed within the Bureau for administrative purposes only. In 1977, Act 8 of the First Special Session, completed the integration process by making the functions performed by the revisor additional responsibilities of the Bureau. The end result of this legislation is to centralize under the Legislature the functions of bill drafting and bill publication as well as research and reference services supportive of the Legislature. The new Bureau is one of three legislative support agencies directly under the Legislature.

As a governmental institution, however, the Legislative Reference Bureau has its origins in Act 91, Session Laws of Hawaii 1943, when the Territorial Legislature established the organization as an integral part of the University of Hawaii.

Services performed by the Bureau cover a wide range from major report writing to bill drafting for the Legislature to answering telephone requests for information. Briefly, these services include:

1. Maintaining a reference library.
2. Preparing studies and reports and drafting of legislative measures in response to legislative requests.
3. Providing service to legislative committees, including interim committees.
4. Publishing standard reports.
5. Compiling and exchanging information with similar legislative service agencies in other states and with national organizations.
6. Providing information to legislators.
7. Conducting and coordinating pre-session seminars for members of the Legislature and for their legislative staffs.
8. Serving as a member of governmental boards and commissions when Bureau representation is specified.
9. Conducting impartial research, including legal research, as may be necessary for the enactment of legislation upon the request of the Legislature.
10. Controlling and maintaining the operations of any legislative data processing program as may be established.
11. Assisting, upon request, other legislative service agencies on matters within the Bureau's competency.
12. Maintaining a legislative information office serving the general public when the Legislature is in session.
13. Publishing the session laws and supplements to, and replacement volumes of, the revised statutes.
14. Conducting a systematic and continuing study of the laws of Hawaii for the purpose of reducing their number and bulk, removing inconsistencies, redundancies, unnecessary repetitions and otherwise improving their clarity; and for that purpose, preparing and submitting to the Legislature such reports, recommendations and drafts of legislation to carry out recommendations made.
15. Establishing a format for, and compiling and publishing an index of, rules adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION: ALTERNATIVE PLANNING AND SAVINGS PROGRAMS FOR HAWAII'S FAMILIES

JEAN POLHAMUS CREADICK
Researcher

Report No. 15, 1989

Legislative Reference Bureau
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

FOREWORD

This report was prepared in response to House Resolution No. 120, which was adopted by the House of Representatives during the Regular Session of 1989. The report examines the issue of the facilitation of financing higher education in Hawaii. The report covers financial aid programs currently available to Hawaii college students, as well as prepaid and guaranteed tuition programs and college savings programs which have recently developed nationwide, on both the state and federal levels.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to Mrs. Annabelle Fong, Director of Financial Aid, University of Hawaii at Manoa; and Dr. David Robb, Director of the Office of Planning and Policy, University of Hawaii at Manoa. Their willing and generous assistance contributed invaluably to the formulation of this report.

Samuel B. K. Chang
Director

December 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	FOREWORD	ii
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	THRESHOLD ISSUES AND POLICY QUESTIONS	5
	Constitutional Limitations on State Assistance to Private Schools	5
	Federal Regulation of Financial Aid Eligibility	9
	Policy Questions	9
3.	MAGNITUDE AND SCOPE OF PROBLEMS FACED BY HAWAII'S FAMILIES IN FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION	13
	Overview of Financial Aid Applicants to the University of Hawaii	13
	Students Financially Dependent Upon Their Parents	14
	Students Financially Independent of Their Parents	15
	Synthesis of Data Discussed	17
	Tuition Trends	17
4.	EXISTING FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS IN HAWAII	22
	Financial Assistance Available Through University of Hawaii	22
	Need-Based Scholarships and Grants	22
	Need-Based Loans	23
	Need-Based Employment	24
	Non-Need Based Scholarships and Grants	24
	Non-Need Based Loans	25
	Graduate Student Aid	25
	Credit Cards	25
	Military Financial Aid Programs	26
	Hawaii National Guard	26
	ROTC	26
	Veterans Administration	27
	Private Lending Institutions and Alternative Aid	27
	Effectiveness of Existing Financial Aid Programs	28
5.	COLLEGE SAVINGS AND PREPAID TUITION PLANS	31
	Features of Prepayment Programs	31
	Duquesne University	32
	Michigan	32
	Alabama	34
	Florida	34

Page

Indiana 36
Maine 37
Missouri 38
Oklahoma 38
West Virginia 39
Wyoming 40

Proposed Private Prepaid Tuition Plans 41
TMO 41
HEMAR 42

National College Fund 44

Savings Plans 44
Features of Savings Programs 44
Federal United States Savings Bonds 48
Proposed Federal College Savings Account Program 48

6. DEVELOPING A WORKABLE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION 49

Constitutional and Federal Limitations 49
Federal Income Tax 49

Policy Considerations 50

Prices as Incentives 52

Delays in Enrolling in College 53

Refundability 54

Enhancing Variety of Educational Opportunities for Hawaii 55

7. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 56

Findings 57
Recommendations 59

FOOTNOTES 61

APPENDICES

A. House Resolution No. 120 (1989) 70

B. Financial Aid Information and Forms 73

C. Institutional Summary Data for the Academic Year 1988-89 103

Page

D. Special Report--Availability and Utilization of Student Financial Aid in Light of Tuition Increases 1988-89 133

E. What You Should Know About Paying for College 148

F. From Official Statement, State of Hawaii General Obligation Bonds of 1988, Series BL 152

FIGURES

A. Range of Tuition and Fees for Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities 20

B. Range of Tuition and Fees for Four-Year Private Colleges and Universities 21

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

> [T]uition during the 1980s increased 52%, in constant dollars, at private universities and 31% at public ones, while median income rose just 6%. The only thing that has increased faster than tuition is the public's perception of the cost of higher education. According to a recent poll conducted by the Chronicle of Higher Education, the average person thinks that the full cost of attending a public four-year college is 57% higher than it actually is and that private colleges are 11% more expensive than they are.
>
> Pressure on college costs will continue in the 1990s, despite the likelihood of declining enrollment.... Experts, however, don't expect costs to continue to shoot up at double the inflation rate as they did in the early '80s. In the 1990s, increases of only 6% to 7% annually are more likely.[1]

There is a sea of confusion over college costs. How much are they really going up and why? What can be done about it? Will there be enough financial aid in the future to cover the increases? What families will qualify for it? What will they and their children do if they don't qualify?

House Resolution No. 120, adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii during the Regular Session of 1989 (see Appendix A), requests that the Legislative Reference Bureau "study the overall issue of financing higher education in Hawaii as well as specific alternative financial means to enable more Hawaii students to obtain a higher education in Hawaii or elsewhere."

The resolution asks that the study "address families with long-term college tuition needs and families with children who plan to attend college in the immediate future" and that the study:

> ...analyze the various programs already established or proposed by the federal government as well as other states that are designed not only to help parents save for their children's college tuition but also to enable more high school students to attend college at their own expense[.]

The resolution further requests that the above-described analysis include, but not be limited to:

(1) College prepayment and savings plans;

(2) Zero-coupon college savings bonds;

(3) A savings and optional tuition guarantee program;

(4) Federally guaranteed student loans to be repaid at rates based on a borrower's income;

(5) Scholarships; and

(6) Tax-free interest on United States Savings Bonds if proceeds are used to pay for college.

Finally, the resolution charges that this study include but not be limited to:

(1) An identification of the issues and policy questions involved as well as the magnitude and scope of the problems of Hawaii's families;

(2) An assessment and evaluation of the effectiveness of existing Hawaii loan and savings programs in addressing the problem;

(3) A determination of which income groups within the local community are benefitting from such programs; and

(4) An identification of any "gap" groups of students whose needs are not being currently met by these programs.

In establishing the premises for resolving to study the above quoted issues, the resolution notes that "there appears to be a lack of information on the long term impact of these programs [to help families plan and save for college] due to the recent development of this issue." As will be discussed in Chapters 5, 6 and 7, there is still a general lack of information on the long term impact of these college planning programs. Even the most developed of the currently extant plans are still in the infant stages, although the pre-paid tuition plan pioneered by Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has already failed and been terminated. At this writing, Florida and Michigan are the first and only states with students who have purchased pre-paid tuition enrolling in college for the 1989-90 term, and making claims for benefits.[2] Statewide, the University of Florida enrolled approximately 800 students for the 1989-90 academic year under Florida's pre-paid tuition program,[3] and the University of Michigan enrolled approximately 30.[4] Illinois is now in its third season of selling to its residents zero-coupon, state and federal income tax-free general revenue bonds for educational purposes.[5] While enjoying success in terms of numbers of bonds sold each year,

at this early stage there can be no empirical data on the long term impact of Illinois' bonding program.

Additionally, the premises for the resolution state that:

> ...before this State takes specific actions to address this complex issue, it would be prudent to:
>
> (1) First gain a better understanding of the wide range of issues and policy questions involved in developing a workable program;
>
> (2) Identify the specific nature of the problem in Hawaii and the types of families with the greatest needs; and
>
> (3) Study the different options available to the State[.]

To these ends, Chapter 2 focuses on threshold questions such as state constitutional limitations on state assistance to private schools,[6] and the strict federal regulation of financial aid administration by educational institutions utilizing federal financial aid programs.[7] Chapter 2 also outlines various formulative policy considerations to be weighed and analyzed in designing any financial assistance program for higher education.

Chapter 3 attempts to assess the magnitude and scope of problems faced by Hawaii's families in financing higher education. The chapter examines the problem in light of financial data available from financial aid applicants to the various colleges and campuses of the University of Hawaii system, as well as current and projected tuition costs for public and private undergraduate and graduate programs at colleges and universities across the country. Because the families from which the financial data are derived do not include those families sending their children to college outside of Hawaii, nor families who for whatever reasons simply do not apply for financial aid at all, this assessment is very limited. A more complete and therefore more accurate assessment could only come from a professional poll and/or a more comprehensive database.

Chapter 4 describes existing financial aid programs in Hawaii, including scholarships, grants, work-study aid, military programs, federal and state loan programs, and zero-coupon bonds. In light of these programs and the limited financial data described in Chapter 3, the chapter addresses the issue of the "gap group" of families and students whose financial needs are not currently being met by existing financial aid programs.

Chapter 5 surveys existing and proposed federal, state, and private education savings and financial assistance programs, including pre-paid tuition programs, guaranteed tuition programs, tuition maintenance organizations, private national pre-paid tuition programs, savings plans, zero-coupon general revenue bonds, and U.S. savings bonds. Various

features, requirements, and risks associated with each program are described and compared, as well as costs of implementation, operational and administrative requirements, and state and federal income tax consequences for parents, children, and the State. Chapter 5 also examines various questions that may arise at the time of redemption of benefits under the various types of programs, such as conflicts between benefits offered and desire or eligibility of the student.

Chapter 6 addresses the development of a workable assistance program for financing higher education in light of the constitutional and policy considerations discussed in Chapter 2. Chapter 6 also offers an assessment of the tax implications of prepayment and savings programs, the cost and methodology of implementation and management of these programs, as well as the risks of treatment and investment by the State of funds invested by families and/or students.

Chapter 7 contains the findings and recommendations of the study. Specific financial assistance programs best suited for Hawaii's needs are listed and discussed in order of preference.

Chapter 2

THRESHOLD ISSUES AND POLICY QUESTIONS

The wide range of issues and policy questions involved in developing a workable college financing program for Hawaii are probably somewhat narrowed by the constitutional provisions discussed below. The fact that federal financial aid authorization and regulations are subject to change from year to year also impacts on developing such a program by making the effect of prepaid tuition or savings programs on financial aid eligibility uncertain. Specifying the goals for the program would help to narrow the broad-reaching questions of who should be helped and how. In discussing these issues, this chapter attempts to establish a framework within which to consider college financing plans.

Constitutional Limitations on State Assistance to Private Schools

As with any state legislation, legislation to assist families in financing higher education will necessarily be limited by the provisions of the Hawaii State Constitution. Of all the articles in the State Constitution, Article I, Section 4; Article VII, Section 4; and Article X, Section 1 of the Constitution are the most likely to constrain legislative goals regarding financial assistance:

> No law shall be enacted respecting an establishment of religion[.][1]

> No tax shall be levied or appropriation of public money or property made, nor shall the public credit be used, directly or indirectly, except for a public purpose. No grant shall be made in violation of Section 4 of Article I of this constitution. No grant of public money or property shall be made except pursuant to standards provided by law.[2]

> ...[N]or shall public funds be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian or private educational institution.[3]

Of these, Article X, Section 1 of the Hawaii State Constitution poses the greatest problem to financial assistance programs. This article specifically prohibits the appropriation of public funds for the support or benefit of any sectarian and private educational institution.[4] This clause was strictly construed by the Hawaii Supreme Court in Spears v. Honda, 51 Haw. 1, 449 P.2d 130 (1968), which held that publicly funded services which directly or indirectly benefitted sectarian or private educational institutions were unconstitutional, even though Hawaii's children might benefit from such publicly funded services.[5] By this ruling, the court expressly rejected the "child benefit theory" of public assistance, direct or indirect, to nonpublic schools.

In Spears, Defendants-Appellees, including the Board of Education, the Superintendent of the Department of Education, and the State Comptroller, were administering a state legislated bus subsidy program for public and nonpublic school student transportation. These Defendants-Appellees argued to the Hawaii Supreme Court that:

> the [statutes and rule] do not violate Article [X], Section 1, because the bus subsidy constitutes "support or benefit" to school children attending nonpublic educational institutions, not to the institutions themselves....[T]his argument is known as the child benefit theory. [Footnote omitted.][6]

Rejecting this argument, the Court quoted specific passages from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1950, which it held specifically rejected the child benefit theory as applied to bus transportation and similar general welfare programs for nonpublic school students. The Court distinguished such programs from retention of the State's regulatory powers to guarantee minimum standards of public health and quality of education.[7] The Court disagreed sharply with Defendants-Appellees over whether the framers of the State Constitution desired to adopt the child benefit theory:

> Appellees argue that...dental and public health services...were considered a benefit to the children by the framers of our Constitution and that the Constitution gives the Legislature the power to authorize appropriations for similar programs benefiting children. In effect, appellees are arguing that the framers swung the door wide open to the child benefit theory, granting the Legislature the power to adopt any program as long as it benefited the welfare of children.
>
> We find that the framers did not open the door one bit. The language of the Constitution itself is unequivocal. It explicitly states: "Nor shall public funds be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian or private educational institution." While the framers specifically excepted the existing practice of the use of public money for dental and public health services in private schools from the prohibition, the funds appropriated for such services were viewed not as a benefit to children but as funds to be used by the State to exercise "nominal supervisory control" over nonpublic schools "in the interests of the public health." The services were aimed at assuring that the nonpublic schools, as centers of learning, were as safe to attend as the public schools.[8]

The Supreme Court examined the state constitution of Alaska, which has a clause similar to Hawaii's regarding nonappropriation of public funds, and found that Hawaii's was even more stringent.

> The Alaska Constitution...provided that "No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution." The Hawaii Constitution...is even more stringent in that it makes no distinction between "direct" and "indirect" benefits[.][9]

The Court went on to analyze an Alaska case[10] which had analyzed the application of the clause to government subsidized bus transportation, and had concluded that it was a direct benefit to nonpublic schools under the Alaska Constitution.

> The Alaska court...concluded that bus transportation to nonpublic school students constituted support to nonpublic schools because such transportation induces attendance at those schools and promotes "the interests of the private school or religious sectarian institution that controls or directs it." [Footnote omitted.] Such a transportation program "helps build up, strengthen and make successful the schools as organizations.... Without pupils there could be no school."...[11]

The facts upon which the Spears decision was based, subsidizing bus transportation for public and nonpublic school students, are clearly not the subject of legislative interest herein. However, the financial "mechanics"[12] that were involved in the Spears case are substantially similar to the mechanics utilized by existing and/or proposed pre-paid or guaranteed tuition programs, both public and private. In Spears, the following methodology was used to provide subsidies to nonpublic school children:

1. "The department sent tickets representing the amount of the subsidy for each bus ride to the nonpublic schools."[13]

2. "The schools were delegated the responsibility of passing out to the children forms of certification to be signed by the children's parents, attesting that the children qualified for the subsidy under the Rule 1 restrictions."[14]

3. "Such forms were then collected by the schools and returned to the department, which made only a cursory, at-random check to determine whether the children were actually qualified."[15]

4. "The schools were also delegated the responsibility of distributing tickets of the 'certified' children to the carriers."[16]

5. "The children presented the tickets to the carriers, which were public agencies owning busses, or private persons, often the nonpublic schools themselves, owning and

operating motor vehicles called 'busses,' 'for compensation for the transportation of children to and from school.'[17]

6. "The various carriers billed the department monthly for the total amount of the subsidy represented by all of the tickets collected in a month."[18]

7. "The department, through the State Comptroller, then reimbursed the carriers."[19]

The pre-paid tuition program for Florida uses similar procedures, although a few steps are cut out:

1 and 2. The state administrative agency created to manage and oversee the pre-paid tuition program[20] issues a card to the student stating that the student has satisfied his or her tuition debt, and is certified to enroll in the college or university.

3. These cards are collected by the schools and returned to the state administrative agency.

4 and 5. The schools are responsible for sending lists of enrolled "certified" students to the state administrative agency.

6. The various schools bill the state administrative agency for the total amount of tuition, as well as room and board if a pre-paid dormitory option has been contracted for by the student.

7. The state administrative agency directs that the State of Florida issue checks in the appropriate amounts to the various schools.[21]

Michigan plans to send a roster to each school for certification of enrollment. Once received, the school will be paid according to how many participating students actually enrolled in the school.[22] Should the student choose to attend a private, in-state postsecondary school, the student will be "refunded," or paid directly, an amount equivalent to a weighted average of tuition in effect at that time at public in-state postsecondary schools.[23]

Although the money paid to the educational institution, including interest thereon, could be deemed to have come from private sources, specific families and individuals, there can be no state-sponsored program without some expenditure of public funds. Even if the overseeing state agency was funded solely from fees paid by the families purchasing pre-paid tuition plans, the overseeing agency's administration would itself need to be monitored by another state agency to assure accountability for the funds held in trust for the families. Complaints may have to be handled by the Ombudsman, and periodic audits would need to be conducted. Should any shortfalls in revenue occur, public funds would be needed to bail out the program or the trust.

Given the Hawaii Supreme Court's strict holding against even indirect public assistance to nonpublic schools, and the apparent validation of that holding by the Constitutional Convention of 1977,[24] any legislated financial assistance program that can be applied to nonpublic educational institutions, in-state or out-of-state, should be cautiously considered before being adopted. If available, an Attorney General Opinion on constitutionality would probably be helpful prior to passing any financial assistance legislation.

Federal Regulation of Financial Aid Eligibility

The Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, 20 U.S.C. Sections 1001 et seq., are federal laws closely regulating student eligibility for federal financial aid. Despite the generally recognized decline in the amount of federal aid available for higher education, federal funds are still an important component of financial aid packages. For example, federal aid comprises 85% of the financial aid available from the University of Hawaii.[25] Additionally, the United States Department of Education certifies institutions analyzing federal financial aid eligibility,[26] which reduces the number of available services to perform this complex task.

For these reasons, as well as to ensure an equal financial aid application process and analysis for all students, most schools determine financial aid eligibility through the College Scholarship Service or the American College Testing Program, certified needs analysis services.[27] The forms are detailed (see Appendix B[28]), and the formulas applied to determine the amount of aid a student is eligible for, if any, are complex but applied equally to all applicants.

Despite this standardization, the statutory legal requirements for federal aid eligibility are continually subject to change and modification. Therefore it is impossible to tell how or if prepaid or guaranteed tuition programs or trust funds or college savings bonds will affect a student's eligibility for federal financial aid for room and board and other living expenses, books, fees, transportation, and other miscellaneous costs. While state legislation could specify how such programs affect a student's eligibility for state funded financial aid, the effect of these programs on the student's eligibility for private scholarships is also indeterminable. Parents should be advised of these uncertainties before investing in any college savings or prepayment programs.

Policy Questions

Assuming that constitutional and federal regulatory issues can be avoided successfully, basic formulative policy questions should be answered before designing a savings and/or prepaid tuition program for Hawaii. Not the least important of these policy questions is the

extent to which the State of Hawaii wishes to or should take on the responsibility of a fiduciary by effectively becoming a bank or savings institution. As will be discussed in Chapters 5 and 6, below, every program other than a general obligation bond program requires that the State provide and ensure additional funding and personnel for additional, extensive financial record keeping administration and fiduciary management.

The types and locations of educational institutions and/or programs to be attended by students should also be decided. Alternatives that should be weighed or combined include:

(1) Public or private schools;

(2) In-state or out-of-state schools;

(3) Undergraduate or graduate programs;

(4) Accredited or non-accredited institutions;

(5) Degree or non-degree awarding institutions; and

(6) Prior or no prior college degrees obtained by the student seeking aid.

Additionally, it should be decided whether or not to place limitations on:

(1) The ages of students to be assisted;

(2) Parents' or student's income levels;

(3) Student's financial dependence or independence;

(4) Student's marital status and number and types of dependents (e.g., children, parents, or other family members);

(5) Parents' or student's country and/or state of residence;

(6) Parents' or student's citizenship and/or immigration status.

In studying the feasibility of state savings incentive and prepaid tuition plans, the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board recommended the following goals for a Minnesota plan:

a. be applicable to a wide range of post-secondary institutions within and outside the state;

b. be applicable to all levels of post-secondary education, from sub-baccalaureate through graduate and professional;

c. provide some measure of equity by limiting the amount that participants can save in the program;

d. be developed in the context of state policies outside post-secondary education that might be affected;

e. be presented to prospective participants in terms that make clear the financial risks and benefits; and

f. complement either proposed federal savings plans or suitable plans developed by the private sector.[29]

In studying the same subject in 1987, the Illinois Tuition Investment Plan Task Force stated:

> ...[A] plan should provide for an educational program that informs parents of the need to save and to begin saving early for college costs. A recent study conducted by the Illinois State Scholarship Commission showed that parents of eighth-grade students lacked information about planning and saving for college costs. An ongoing educational program about college costs and ways to meet such costs should be part of a tuition investment plan.
>
> ...[A] plan should provide incentives to encourage parental saving for their children's college costs. Incentives might include such features as tax exemptions, payroll deductions, interest bonus payments, and the opportunity to exempt savings for college from the student financial aid needs analysis performed by the Illinois State Scholarship Commission for the state Monetary Award Program. Such incentives should encourage parental saving on a regular basis and limit the need to borrow to meet college costs.
>
> ...[T]he plan should be to encourage attendance at Illinois colleges and universities. Many Illinois high school graduates attend institutions out of state. College students frequently locate jobs near the institutions at which they have completed their education; attendance within the state should increase the chance that the state will directly benefit from the plan as a result of the student's employment in Illinois.[30]

Similarly, the Joint Interim Committee on Education of the Arkansas General Assembly studied "existing guaranteed college tuition programs to determine the feasibility and desirability of establishing similar programs in Arkansas."[31] The study concluded:

Ultimately, whether or not a particular state should enact a Pre-paid College Tuition program should be based upon the answers to the following policy questions that seem to be recurrent in the available literature. The questions could be phrased as follows:

1. How will the plan fit with other state policies and programs designed to help students meet the costs of a college education? Other programs to be considered include tuition policies, need-based student grant program, work study programs and student loan programs.

2. Do existing programs and policies offer incentives for families to save for their childrens' educations?

3. How will the plan provide for sufficient flexibility for students to choose the college best suited to their abilities and interests?

4. How will the plan affect families who move to another state?

5. Does a program to provide incentives to save for college seem more feasible than attempts to "guarantee" tuition in the future?

6. Who will bear the risks of the proposed plan? Will it be the individual, the state, the institution or by "non-plan" students attending those institutions?

Consideration of the above questions appears to be the proper prerequisite to enactment and implementation of a Pre-paid College Tuition program in Arkansas.[32]

It remains for Hawaii to consider these and similar questions in light of the needs of Hawaii's people.

Chapter 3

MAGNITUDE AND SCOPE OF PROBLEMS FACED BY HAWAII'S FAMILIES IN FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

Without going directly to the people and conducting a professional, statistically designed poll to ask them what their perceptions, problems and needs are in financing higher education, a truly accurate assessment of the magnitude and scope of problems faced by Hawaii's families in paying for their children's postsecondary education is impossible.

However, as a next-best effort, analysis of the collected statistics on families and students with a self-perceived need for financial aid attending or sending their children to the various colleges within the University of Hawaii system may help to shed some light on this subject.

Additionally, an examination of nationwide as well as local tuition trends may be of assistance in defining some of the expenses and projected expenses for which financial assistance is being sought by students.

Overview of Financial Aid Applicants to the University of Hawaii

Appendix C is the Institutional Summary Data for the Academic Year 1988-89 for the University of Hawaii system, prepared by the College Scholarship Service of the College Board in May, 1989.[1] Although this report contains data profiling the financial portrait of dependent and independent students, it does not provide any indication of eligibility for financial aid other than the federal Pell Grant Student Aid Index. As will be discussed below, this index is merely an indicator of probability of eligibility for federal Pell Grant aid, a foundational element in a financial aid package.[2] The report does not provide any statement of award or acceptance of financial aid. However, the Office of Planning and Policy of the University of Hawaii has indicated that over the last six years, the percentage of applicants found to have need for aid has fluctuated between 77% and 81%.[3]

It is important to keep in mind that not all applicants for admission to the University of Hawaii nor all applicants for financial aid from the University are Hawaii residents, although the majority are. For the 1988-89 school year, 81.7% of all applicants for financial aid were Hawaii residents.[4] Thus, 18.3% of the data collected in Appendix C relates solely to out-of-state residents, although it is impossible to tell which 18.3%. To the extent that these data are being interpreted to attempt to assess Hawaii's financial needs, then, 18.3% of the data is irrelevant. However, to the extent that subscribers to or purchasers of any prepaid tuition or savings plan adopted by the legislature are not limited to Hawaii residents, this non-Hawaii data may be useful.

Of all the 9,491 applicants for financial aid in 1988-89, only 4,456, or 46.9%, were financially dependent upon their parents,[5] a smaller number than might be imagined. The remaining 5,035, or 53.1%, were financially independent of their parents.[6] The dependent and independent students' data will be discussed in separate sections below.

Students Financially Dependent Upon Their Parents

Of the 46.9% of financial aid applicants who were financially dependent upon their parents, 55.8% were entering their first year of college, at an average age of 18.4 years.[7] The distributions were progressively smaller with increasing age and years in college: 18.1% of second year students applied for aid, at an average age of 19.6 years; 12.5% of third year students applied for aid, at an average age of 20.6 years; 12.4% of fourth year students applied for aid, at an average age of 21.7; and only 1.3% of dependent students applied for aid at the graduate or professional student level, at an average age of 22.1 years.[8] These data suggest that the highest self-perceived need for aid for financially dependent students is in the first year of college:

> 30.3% of the dependent students completing FAFs were from families whose parents' income totaled less than $15,000. The average total family contribution for all dependent students was $4,472;...
>
> The typical dependent student came from a family with an average parental income of $26925, and an average total asset net worth of $44365. The average family has 4.2 members, with 1.5 family members in college. The average parental contribution for all dependent students was $2671. Approximately 32.1% of all dependent students indicated that they came from one-parent homes, while 67.9% indicated that their parents were currently married.
>
> 50.9% of the dependent students' families owned their own home; the average home equity was $55328. 8.5% of the families owned a farm or business.
>
> Dependent students had average savings and net assets of $940. The average Pell Grant Student Aid Index for all dependent students was 2913.[9]

The Pell Grant Student Aid Index (SAI) indicates student eligibility for a federal Pell Grant, a strictly controlled form of federal student aid.[10] This number, which could range from 0 to infinity,[11] is an indicator of the probability of eligibility to receive Pell Grant aid.[12] The lower the number, the higher the probability of receiving some aid from the Pell Grant allowances. A number of 0 would receive the maximum of $2,300 in aid, while a number of over 2100 would not be eligible for Pell Grant aid.[13] Thus, an index number of 2913 indicates

that the student is ineligible for any Pell Grant aid.[14] The exact amount of aid that can be awarded for SAI numbers 1 through 2100 depends on a sliding scale that varies according to the cost of education at any given institution which receives federal Title IV funding.[15]

The report data indicate that approximately 30.3% of dependent student parents had income of $15,000 or less. Approximately 67.8% of the single parents fell into this low income category; 45.8% of the separated or divorced parents, and 56.2% of the widowed parents did also. Of the married parents, only 20.8% had income of $15,000 or less, although because so many more parents filing for aid were married, the actual number of married parents with income of $15,000 or less, 613, was only slightly less than the number (693) of single, divorced, separated and widowed parents combined.[16]

None of the single parents had income of $42,000 or over, while only 3.5% of separated or divorced parents had income of $42,000 or over, and 2.7% of the widowed parents had income of this level. In contrast, 28.5% of the married parents had income of $42,000 or over.[17]

Extending upward in income categories, approximately 32.9% of all dependent student parents had income ranging from $15,000 to $29,999; 19.7% had income ranging from $30,000 to $44,999; 11.9% had income ranging from $45,000 to $59,999; and 6.3% had income of $60,000 or over. Thus, approximately 63.2% of all dependent student parents had incomes of less than $30,000.[18]

As indicated at the outset of this chapter, the only data contained in the report relating to eligibility for financial aid are found at Tables 13 and 14, the Pell Grant Student Aid Index (SAI) Summary for dependent and independent students. The lower the SAI number, the higher the probability of eligibility for Pell Grant aid. Table 13 demonstrates that dependent students whose parents' income is less than $12,000 have the highest probability of receiving Pell Grant aid, with SAI numbers ranging from 555 down to 114 for the lowest income bracket of $0-2,999 in income.[19]

Students Financially Independent of Their Parents

Of the 53.1% of financial aid applicants who were financially independent of their parents, the average age was 29.5 years.[20] The distribution of financially independent applicants by year in college was much more even than that for financially dependent students. Approximately 28.8% were entering their first year of college, at an average age of 29.2 years; 19.5% were entering their second year, at an average age of 29.8 years; 16.3% were entering their third year of college, at an average age of 29.8 years; 15.4% were entering their fourth year of college, at an average age of 28.3 years; and 20.1% applied for aid at the graduate or professional student level, at an average age of 30.3 years.[21] These ages all contrast with the average ages at the same college level for financially dependent students, suggesting that

independent students are indeed a different original population, and not simply former financially dependent students who have recently abdicated their position as income tax deductions for their parents. These data also suggest that the need for aid is more consistent throughout the college experience for independent students than for dependent students.

> [T]he average total family contribution for independent students was $2278.
>
> ...Approximately 23.3% of the independent students indicated that they were married.
>
> ...Independent students (and their spouses) had an average income of $9238; their average total asset net worth was $3294. The independent students' average household had 1.9 members. The average Pell Grant Student Aid Index for all independent students was 1103.[22]

Interestingly, the average total family contribution for independent students was approximately half that of the average total family contribution for dependent students, while the average Pell Grant Student Aid Index for independent students was considerably less than half of the average for dependent students.[23] This indicates that the independent students had a higher probability of being eligible for some Pell Grant aid, although the exact amount is unknown. The maximum Pell Grant aid available per student is only $2,300, however.[24]

The report data indicate that approximately 81.1% (a total number of 4,051) of all independent students had income of less than $15,000 per year.[25] With an average family size of approximately 1.7, this sub-$15,000 group was predominantly unmarried or separated by both actual numbers and by percentages: 3,501, or 86%, of the 4,051 sub-$15,000 independent applicants were single or unmarried.[26]

Approximately 91.7% of the unmarried students made less than $15,000; 84.2% of the separated students made less than $15,000.[27]

Of all the independent student financial aid applicants, 93.5% made less than $25,000 per year. The average family size for the less-than-$25,000 group was 2.0, with 1.1 family members in college. Only 6.5% of all independent students made over $25,000 per year. The average family size for this over-$25,000 group was 3.4 family members, with 1.2 in college.[28]

The Pell Grant Student Aid Index table for independent filers, Table 14, demonstrates that independent students making less than $13,000 per year were virtually assured of getting some amount of Pell Grant aid.[29]

Synthesis of Data Discussed

Although it is true that any collection of statistics can be interpreted in any number of ways, the data described above may be fairly said to indicate that of the families of all financial aid applicants to the University of Hawaii system, the preponderance earn less than $30,000 per year. Approximately 63.2% of all dependent student parents had incomes of less than $30,000; 81.1% of all independent students earned less than $15,000 per year, and independent students comprised more than half of all financial aid applicants to the University of Hawaii. Many of these applicants in both groups were unmarried; the data suggest that for independent students, there was at least one other person to support on these limited incomes. For dependent students, total family size was approximately 4 people.

Thus, the majority of students' families had a maximum annual budget of $7,500 per person in the family. This breaks down further to $625.00 per person per month for taxes, housing, food, transportation, medical expenses, and other necessities of life. It would not seem that this is the population likely to have money available to invest in prepaid tuition or college savings plans.

Only 10.9% of the families of dependent students made between $45,000 and $60,000 per year, and approximately 6.5% of independent students earn $25,000 or more per year. In these groups, the family size for dependent students was approximately 4.4 members, while family size for independent students was 3.4. This suggests that relatively few families of dependent students may have some funds to invest in prepaid tuition or college savings, but those independent students with relatively larger incomes probably do not, as they also have relatively larger family sizes.

In sum, setting aside funds for college, whether through prepaid tuition plans or savings plans, described in Chapter 5, below, would probably be a difficult if not impossible task for the vast majority of families applying for financial aid to the University of Hawaii.

Tuition Trends

For the 1987-88 school year, the annual tuition at the University of Hawaii at Manoa was $1,090. Out of the 50 so-called "University of" universities nationwide, the University of Hawaii at Manoa's resident undergraduate tuition was lower than that for 42 other universities.[30] For non-resident undergraduate tuition, the University of Hawaii at Manoa ranked 35th out of 50.[31] The University of Michigan, on the other hand, ranked 3rd highest for resident undergraduate tuition, at $2,828 per year. The University of Michigan ranked 2nd highest for nonresident undergraduate tuition, at $9,152 per year.

For resident undergraduate tuition, the University of Hawaii at Hilo was ranked 42nd highest out of its 48 sister universities, and 25th highest for non-resident undergraduate

tuition.[32] Hawaii's community colleges ranked 46th highest for resident tuition among comparative institutions, and 24th highest for non-resident tuitions.[33]

Tuition increases at the University of Hawaii can only occur after public hearing.[34] Tuition rates are established through administrative rulemaking pursuant to the Hawaii Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 91, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Tuition for the 1989-90 academic year rose to $1,230 for resident undergraduates. In 1989, the University requested approval to hold hearings on further but moderate increases in resident undergraduate tuitions. At this writing, Governor John Waihee has authorized public hearings on these proposed increases, which are scheduled to occur between October 31 and November 6, 1989.[35] This proposal would increase resident undergraduate tuitions by approximately 5%. Given the historical trend of several years between increases, the rate of increase for the University of Hawaii's resident undergraduate tuition has been far below the national average.[36] Nationally, from 1978-79 through 1985-86, tuition and fees increased 8% to 12.9% per year, an average of 9.8%.[37] Among western colleges and universities, including Hawaii, tuition and fees for four-year undergraduate resident tuition have increased 5% to 21.1% per year from 1979-80 through 1988-89,[38] or an average of 10% per year.

For the 1989-90 term, "students will pay an average of 5 to 9 percent more for college tuition and fees...than in the previous year...."[39] Charges for housing were also reported to be increasing: "[O]n average, students can expect to pay 6 to 7 percent more for campus room and board next fall."[40]

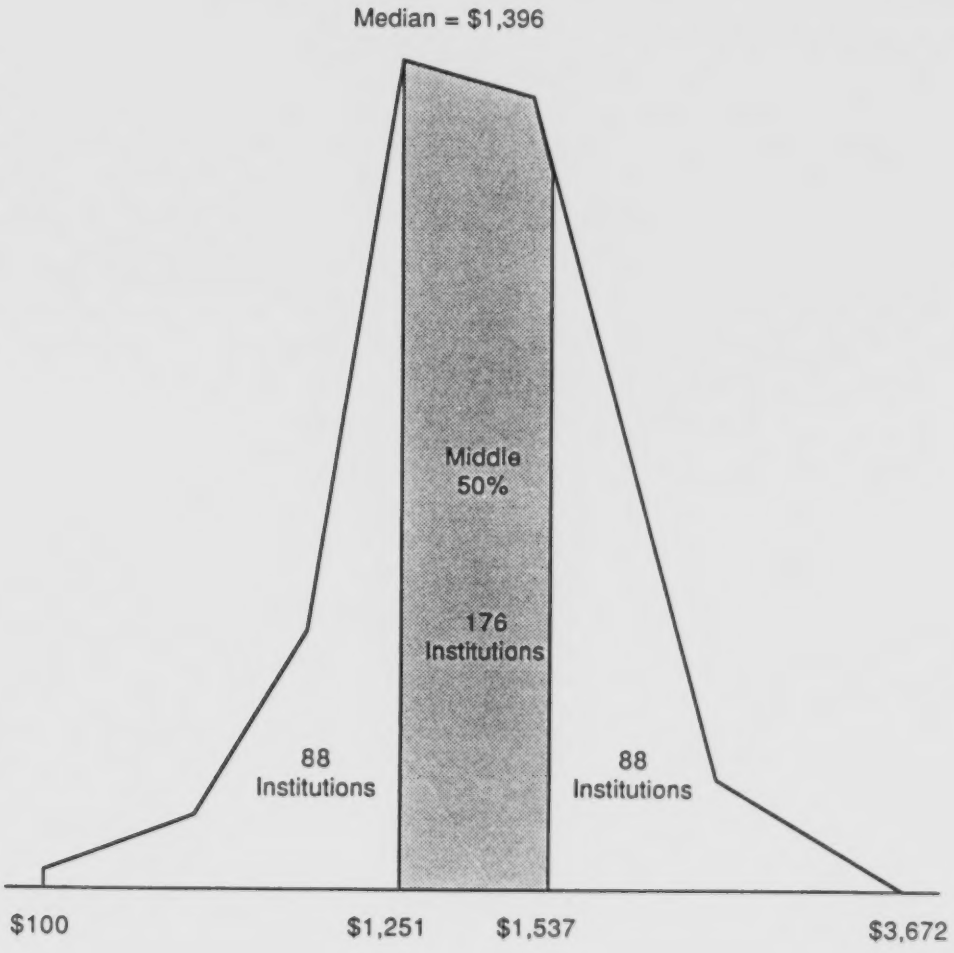
> Data from the College Board's latest Annual Survey of colleges show that students at four-year public colleges will pay an average of $1,694 for tuition and fees in 1989-90--up 7 percent from 1988-89.... Those attending two-year public colleges will pay an average of $842 for tuition and fees, up 5 percent.
>
> Students at four-year and two-year private colleges will pay an average of $8,737 and $4,713, respectively, for tuition and fees--up 9 and 7 percent from 1988-89.
>
> ***
>
> The survey also shows that averages for tuition and fees mask a wide range of charges. For example, tuition and fees at private four-year colleges range from $100 to $16,495 at the most and least expensive institutions, and half charge between $5,500 and $7,200....
>
> Among public four-year colleges, tuition and fees range from $100 to $3,672 at the most and least expensive institutions, with half of these colleges charging between $1,251 and $1,537.
>
> The average student who lives in college housing can expect to pay $3,039 to $3,898 for room and board in addition to tuition and

> fees....Books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses will add approximately $1,700 to $1,900 to his or her expenses....
>
> In addition to tuition and fees, the average student who lives at home can expect to pay about $1,800 to $2,250 for books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses, plus a board-only expense of $1,300 to $1,500....[41]

The ranges of tuition and fees at four-year public and private universities for 1989-90 are shown graphically in Figures A and B, respectively. Clearly, the tuition at the University of Hawaii is among the most affordable in the nation, falling well below the national average. The principal expenses associated with attending most universities or colleges are living expenses, books, supplies, and transportation. As will be discussed in the next chapter, there is a wide variety of financial aid, amounting to approximately $26 billion,[42] to assist dependent and independent students in meeting those expenses.

Figure A

Range of Tuition and Fees for Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities Academic Year 1989-90*

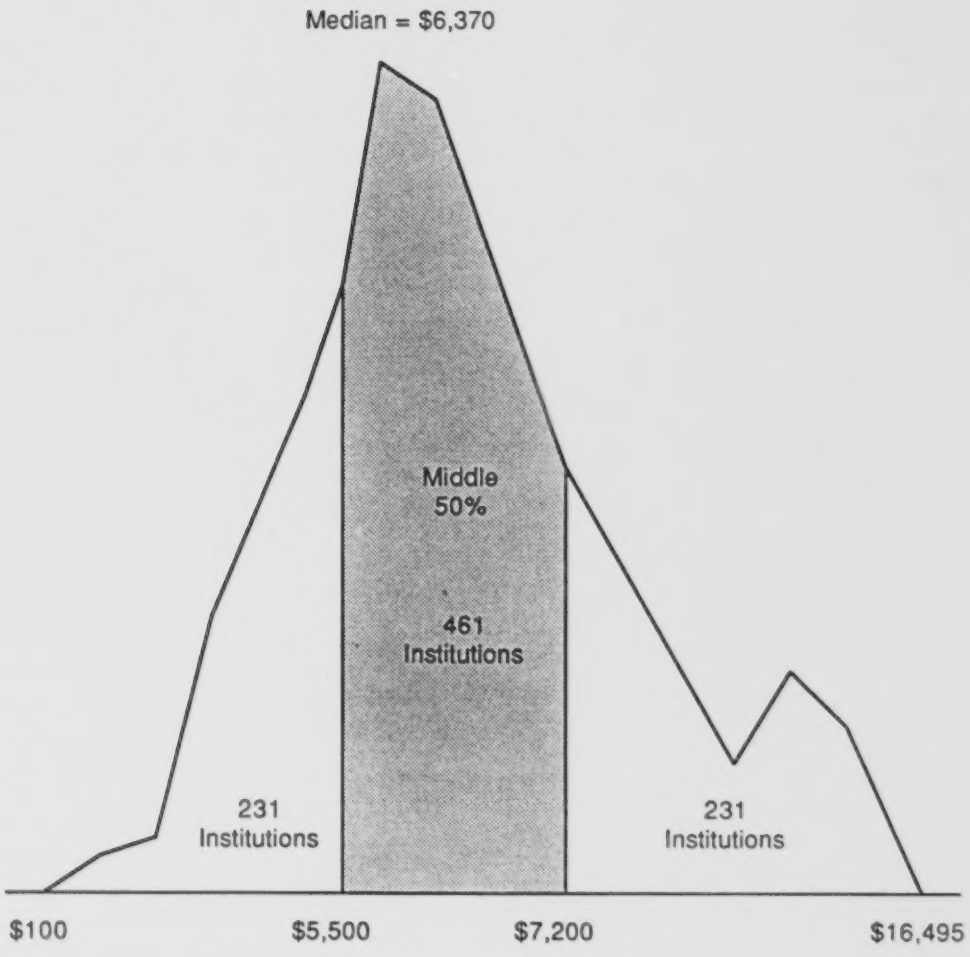


*Based upon 352 institutions that provided firm or projected 1989-90 tuition and fees by June 21, 1989.

Source: The College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, 1989.
Copyright © 1989 College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.

Figure B

Range of Tuition and Fees for Four-Year Private Colleges and Universities Academic Year 1989-90*



*Based upon 923 institutions that provided firm or projected 1989-90 tuition and fees by June 21, 1989.

Source: The College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, 1989.
Copyright © 1989 College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.

Chapter 4

EXISTING FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS IN HAWAII

> Universitywide, approximately $9.3 million in state and federal aid (not counting state tuition waivers) was available for awarding in 1988-89. It is believed that over $2 million in federally guaranteed student loans has also been advanced by local lending institutions to University of Hawaii students.[1]

In addition to state and federal aid, there are many private organizations and trusts which award scholarships and grants to those who seek them out, as well as loan programs, work study programs, and military financial aid programs. There are also college savings bond programs sponsored by other states which are open to non-residents of those states, although with less favorable tax treatments. In November and December, 1988, the State of Hawaii, through the Department of Budget and Finance, sold general obligation bonds with a face value of $65,000,000 to Hawaii residents as college savings bonds. The college savings bond programs will be discussed in Chapter 5, below. This chapter outlines the major federal and state financial aid programs, some perhaps lesser known but very valuable military programs, and sources for descriptions of and contact points for private aid.

Financial Assistance Available Through University of Hawaii[2]

Need-Based Scholarships and Grants

Tuition Waivers. Tuition waivers are available to both undergraduate and graduate resident students who either need financial assistance or merit special assistance due to achievement or service to the University.

Pell Grants. Formerly known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOGs), Pell Grants are federal entitlements available to any qualified undergraduate student with need who is attending college at least half-time and who has not previously earned a Bachelor's degree. Strict federal regulations apply to Pell Grant need assessment; additionally, determination of Pell Grant eligibility is prerequisite to certain other financial aid programs, such as Hawaii Student Incentive Grants. Currently, the maximum Pell Grant award available to any one student is $2,300.

Hawaii Student Incentive Grants. The Hawaii Student Incentive Grant is a tuition waiver available to full-time, resident undergraduate students. It is a need based grant, to qualify for which a student must also have Pell Grant eligibility. Federal funds are matched by state or institutional funds and allocated to institutions on a formula based on undergraduate enrollment of the previous fall term and the cost of tuition.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs). These yearly grants range from $100 to $4,000 depending on determined need and institutional policy. To be eligible, a student must be an undergraduate with exceptional financial need attending school at least half-time.

Federal Scholarships for Medical Students. These scholarships are awarded by the University to medical students demonstrating financial need, prioritized by those with greatest need. The number and amount of the award depend on federal allocations.

Other Scholarships and Grants. Endowed or privately sponsored scholarships whose criteria are primarily based on financial need are administered through the Office of Financial Aid. With few exceptions, separate applications are not required for these scholarships, and the Office of Financial Aid can provide application forms for these scholarships.

Need-Based Loans

Perkins Loan. Formerly called the National Direct Student Loan, the Perkins Loan is a long-term federally-subsidized loan program available to qualified students. Loan amounts are restricted to a maximum of $4,500 for the first two years of undergraduate study, $9,000 for all undergraduate study, and an aggregate of $18,000 including graduate study. Repayment begins 9 months after graduation at a rate of 5% simple interest.

Stafford Loan. Formerly called the Guaranteed Student Loan, the Stafford Loan is a long-term federally-insured program of funds from commercial lenders. Applicants must demonstrate need and be enrolled at least half-time. Loan amounts are restricted to a maximum of $2,625 per year for first and second year students, $4,000 per year for third and fourth year students, or a total aggregate maximum of $17,500 for undergraduate study. Graduate students may be awarded up to $7,500 per year. The maximum aggregate for undergraduate and graduate study is $54,750. Interest and repayment rates are contingent upon the initial year of the student's participation in the program.

State Higher Education Loans (SHEL). These are state loans available to full-time resident undergraduate and graduate students demonstrating need. Loans are repayable at a rate of 3% over a ten-year period beginning nine months after a student ceases to be enrolled at least half-time.

Health Profession Loans. There are several federally subsidized or federally insured need-based loan programs for health profession students, including the Nursing Student Loans, the Health Professions Student Loan, and the Health Educational Assistance Loan.

Need-Based Employment

In addition to scholarships, grants, and loans, students demonstrating financial need may qualify for the federally funded College Work-Study Program (CWS). CWS students are accorded first priority for on-campus jobs as well as off-campus jobs with selected private and public organizations. The University also attempts to provide students demonstrating need with regular institutional employment.

Non-Need Based Scholarships and Grants

Regents Scholarship for Academic Excellence. Twenty scholarships of $4,000 per year plus a full tuition waiver are awarded to incoming freshmen meeting certain academic criteria. The scholarship is renewable for a four-year period contingent upon maintenance of eligibility. An additional grant of $2,000 in the third year is available for an approved travel abroad or exchange program.

Presidential Achievement Scholarship. Ten scholarships of $4,000 per year plus a full tuition waiver are awarded to juniors who have met certain academic criteria. This scholarship is renewable for one year contingent upon eligibility, and may include a $2,000 one-time grant for academic travel during the summer of the junior year.

Tuition Waivers. As described above, certain departments, colleges, schools or special programs at the University have established criteria for eligibility for tuition waivers. Other categories which may be eligible for tuition waivers include individuals 60 years of age or over, honorably discharged Vietnam Veterans, and resident undergraduates active in the Hawaii National Guard or Reserve components of the military.[3]

Pacific Asian Scholarships. These are tuition waivers to undergraduates and graduates pursuing Pacific and/or Asian study, demonstrating academic merit.

Other Scholarships. There are many other private and public sources of aid, not administered by the University of Hawaii, which must be sought out and for which individual applications must be submitted. High schools, public libraries, and the financial aid offices and catalogs of post-secondary institutions are all excellent sources of information for these various scholarships, grants and awards available. In addition, the Department of Education of the State of Hawaii annually publishes Bulletin No. 15, Scholarship and Financial Aid for Advanced Training Available to Residents of the State of Hawaii. Bulletin No. 15 is a comprehensive list of scholarships, grants and awards available to Hawaii residents, cross-indexed by subject matter and name of source.[4] This annual publication is available in libraries, and school counselors' offices or school student centers. The 1989 edition should be available in November, 1989.[5]

The Annual Register of Grant Support compiles a national list of foundation and scholarship support. It is available at the Office of Research Administration at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and at public libraries.[6]

Non-Need Based Loans

PLUS (Parent) Loans. PLUS Loans are non-subsidized federally guaranteed loans of up to $4,000 per year from commercial lenders for parents of dependent students. Repayment rates are not to exceed 12%, and repayment begins 60 days after disbursal of funds.

Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS). These are similar to PLUS Loans, except that they are available to independent undergraduate or graduate or professional students. Repayment rates are not to exceed 12%, and repayment may be deferred with approval of the lender while enrolled full-time. The independent student must also file a FAF (Financial Aid Form) with the University Financial Aid Office.

Graduate Student Aid

Tuition Waivers. A limited number of tuition waivers are available to students in graduate and professional programs.

Graduate Assistantships. Qualified students capable of performing teaching, technical, or research functions may apply for graduate assistantships in the appropriate academic department.

Fellowships and Traineeships. The Graduate Student Programs Office of the Graduate Division coordinates fellowship and traineeship competitions administered by outside foundations and agencies. Additionally, the student's department or professional school may have information on other awards available.

Credit Cards

For the past three years, the University of Hawaii has permitted students to pay for tuition and fees by the use of a major credit card. It apparently is an attractive option for many parents and students.[7]

Military Financial Aid Programs

The information listed below is a general overview of educational benefits offered through the military. Because funding for these programs is variable, more current and therefore more accurate information can be obtained by contacting recruiters from the various armed services.

Hawaii National Guard

University of Hawaii system tuition waivers, as discussed above, are available to certain members of the Hawaii National Guard and the Reserves.[8] These waivers can apply to any community college or university in the University of Hawaii system. Officers and enlisted members ranked O-3 (Army and Air Force Captains and Navy Lieutenants) or below, who are participating unit members, may be certified for tuition waivers if they are classified students at the University, the courses are supported by the general fund, and the student is a resident of Hawaii for tuition purposes.[9]

The Hawaii National Guard currently also has an incentive program for eligible active duty and reserve members through which the members' federal undergraduate or graduate student loans, even those incurred prior to service in the Guard, can be repaid by the Guard for the benefit of the member.[10] Generally, the Guard member must have completed his or her training, and the loan must have been in effect for one year. After one year of service in the Guard, the previous year's loan payments will be reimbursed to the Guard member.[11]

Through the Army Continuing Education System (ACES), the Hawaii National Guard is also able to offer tuition assistance to members of the Guard. ACES is a federally funded program, and applies to a wide range of education programs, including undergraduate and graduate, public and private institutions, residents and non-residents. However, benefits are restricted to one course per academic term, not to exceed $80 per credit hour, to a maximum of 75% of tuition eligibility. ACES funding has recently been cut 40%, and further reductions are anticipated.[12]

ROTC

In general, the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) of the four main branches of the military offers scholarships from two to five years for academically and physically qualified students. Although there are variations among the services in eligibility requirements and benefits, ROTC scholarships usually pay for tuition, books, lab fees and other academic expenses. The student must participate in ROTC activities while attending school, and may receive an additional financial benefit of $140 per month during the academic year.

After college, the student must serve for four to six years of active duty and two years in the reserves.

Veterans Administration

The Montgomery GI Bill[13] provides for active duty and reservist military financial aid programs, both administered by the Veterans Administration. Chapter 106 of the Bill provides for concurrent active duty or reservist service and educational benefits, at a rate of $140 per month for full time students, $105 per month for three-quarter time students, $70 per month for half time students, and $30 per month for less than half time students. In addition to the four main branches of the armed services, the Hawaii National Guard can certify eligibility for this program. There are many detailed military requirements.[14]

Chapter 30 of the Montgomery GI Bill provides for benefits for active duty personnel only. Known as the "2 By 4" program, this program has two benefit options of either $250 or $300 per month for a full time student. In order to be eligible for the $250 per month benefit, two years of active duty service and a discharge (other than dishonorable) are required. In order to be eligible for the $300 per month benefit, two years of active duty service, a discharge (other than dishonorable), and an agreement to serve for four more years in the Guard or reserves is required.[15]

Private Lending Institutions and Alternative Aid

In addition to the student loans guaranteed or insured by government, private lenders also have a range of loan programs available for eligible students, usually at higher interest rates than those offered by programs in which the government is involved. Such institutions as the National Educational Lending Center, Manufacturers Hanover, the Alliance Education Loan Program, ConSern, and The Education Resources Institution administer supplemental loan programs. These loans are generally for amounts under $15,000 per year, with a lifetime cap of $60,000. They are generally unsecured, offered at variable interest rates (but capped by the prime lending rate plus a certain number of points) for terms of up to 15 years. Deferred principal, interest-only payments while the student is in school are usually possible. Some programs are non-need based, but others require that the loan amount be limited to the difference between total cost of education and financial aid previously awarded.

Information on the many private loan programs available can be obtained through the Office of Financial Aid at the University of Hawaii.

Effectiveness of Existing Financial Aid Programs

All the financial aid available through the University of Hawaii system is being awarded and used by students.[16]

However, there are insufficient data to determine precisely the effectiveness of currently offered financial aid programs in Hawaii. Statistics are not kept on who is denied what type of aid and why. To do so would require a significant commitment of financial and personnel resources from the Legislature to the University. As was discussed in Chapter 3, the only statistics available that indicate eligibility for financial aid with any degree of probability are the Pell Grant Student Aid Index tables contained in the Institutional Summary Data Report from the College Scholarship Service, attached hereto as Appendix C. These tables indicate overall that the higher the level of income for parents of dependent students or for independent students themselves, the lower the probability of being awarded financial aid.

However, because of the way in which need for financial aid is calculated, income level alone does not determine need for aid. The income level, together with the total number of family members, the number of family members in college, the family assets, the cost of education, including a standard allowance for living expenses (an amount that varies according to the type of housing in which a student indicates he or she will be living), and state of residence are all factors taken into account in calculating need.[17] Certain of the families' debts are taken into account as well, although consumer debt is not taken into consideration as an allowable expense.[18]

Because of the way in which need is calculated, a relatively high income family could have a large need for financial aid if there are no assets, and a large number of family members in college. Conversely, a relatively low income family could have no need for financial aid if there are significant assets and only one child, who is in college.

Moreover, pursuant to federal regulation, the income level upon which the aid need is calculated is not the income for the year in which aid is requested, it is the income from the previous year,[19] although drastic changes in income level from the previous year can be specially petitioned. Thus a family with a relatively high income for 1988 with a somewhat lower income in 1989 would have its expected financial contribution and need for financial aid calculated on the higher, but no longer existing, income. On one hand, this prevents wealthy people from hiding assets or deliberately "impoverishing" themselves or fraudulently claiming to be impoverished, in order qualify for financial aid. On the other hand, where there is no fraud but there is a moderate reduction in income, a family's need for aid will be computed to be less than it perhaps actually is.

The University of Hawaii has recognized that there are variables in family circumstances which are not factored into the needs analysis formula.

> While the student aid need-analysis system remains a reliable indicator of a family's absolute ability to meet college expenses, many families with higher incomes are locked into a monthly cash-flow situation which is not flexible enough to accommodate the large one-time semester payments related to college attendance (i.e., tuition, books, dormitory fees, etc.).... The University's recent practice of permitting tuition to be charged on major credit cards is an attempt to provide a mechanism for deferred installment payments. Two years of experience indicates that this mode of payment is increasingly popular.[20]

The University has also recognized that given the constraints of the current system of needs analysis, some families' financial condition will be considered ineligible for financial aid, although the families' themselves may not agree:

> It is at this point that the definition of what has been termed the student aid "gap group" comes into focus. The term itself has generally been used to refer to dependent students from families whose income and asset position is sufficiently strong so as to preclude their eligibility for need-based student aid. As a family's income and asset position allows it to make a greater contribution, the need for aid is reduced or eliminated. Although the need-analysis system remains reasonably responsive to the needs of families earning between $24,000 and $36,000, it becomes understandably less responsive to those families with annual incomes above the $36,000 level.[21]

Less responsive in this context may mean nonresponsive. According to the Institutional Summary Data Report by the College Scholarship Service, Appendix C, 27.7% of the dependent students' parents earned $36,000 or over.[22] Given that dependent student applicants comprised only 46.9% of the total applicant pool,[23] only 13%, a total of 1,195 families out of the 9,491 total applicant population earned over $36,000. Given that "[t]he percentage of [all] applicants found to have need for aid over the last six years has fluctuated between 77%-81%",[24] then 19% to 23% were considered ineligible for aid over the same period. The 13% of 1988-89 applicants who earned over $36,000 per year may very well fall into that category.

To successfully identify and count the members of any "gap group" in Hawaii, however, much information remains to be collected, most importantly information beyond that available from University of Hawaii financial aid applicants. Families who have not applied for financial aid, and families who have sent or desire to send their children to other local colleges and universities or to mainland schools should be polled for their general knowledge of the financial aid process and financial aid sources, their attitude toward financial aid, their willingness to apply for numerous individually administered scholarships, willingness to accept conditional forms of financial aid, such as military programs, expectations in terms of forms of financial

aid, desires in terms of forms of financial aid (certainly everyone would like to be awarded an all-expenses-paid scholarship or grant), their ability and willingness to make installment payments concurrent with their children's academic careers rather than lump sum payments in advance, their willingness to take out home equity loans to finance their childrens' educations, their probable participation in a prepaid or guaranteed tuition program, and their probable participation in a savings plan such as college savings bonds or education IRAs, among other subjects.

Ultimately, no matter who the gap group is or what their perception of the process, financial aid is only available to those who apply for it from those sources to which they apply. It may be a fair assumption that most families are unaware of the myriad of sources of financial aid and the variety of aid, whether it be scholarships, grants, government-backed loans, private loans, military programs, etc., and so do not apply for all available aid. But such assumptions must go unchallenged without probative evidence to the contrary. Such evidence can only come from the families themselves.

Chapter 5

COLLEGE SAVINGS AND PREPAID TUITION PLANS

In general, alternative college financing arrangements proposed or adopted by other states are of two types: (1) prepayment plans, including "prepaid tuition," also called "guaranteed tuition" plans; and (2) savings plans, including college savings bonds, general obligation or revenue bonds marketed as college bonds, education IRAs, educational savings trusts, and non-guaranteed tuition certificates. There are basic distinctions between the two types of plans:

> A prepayment plan guarantees a specific outcome, e.g., payment of tuition at a specified rate at a particular institution or group of institutions. A savings plan is open-ended, does not offer a guaranteed result, and is not tied to a particular institution. It attempts to give an investor a more favorable return on savings for education than would be realized if the individual were not participating in a sponsored program.[1]

Savings plans seem to be favored by the states,[2] as well as the federal government. In November and December, 1988, the State of Hawaii, through the State Department of Budget and Finance, marketed general obligation bonds as college savings bonds, with a face value of approximately $65,000,000.[3] In November 1989, the State marketed $80,000,000 in college savings bonds.[4] As of June, 1989, 17 of the 25 states that have passed alternative college financing legislation have opted for some form of savings plan.[5] The State of Tennessee has repealed its prepaid tuition plan, and replaced it with an educational savings bond program.[6] The United States Congress has passed legislation that will permit the earnings from United States Savings Bonds issued after December 31, 1989 to be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes for certain income levels when used for qualified education expenses.[7]

The details of prepayment and savings plans and the differences among them are discussed below.

Features of Prepayment Programs

Perhaps the most publicized pioneer of the resurgence of prepaid tuition plans,[8] Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a private university, was unsuccessful in implementing its prepaid tuition program. Duquesne's program will be discussed first in this section. Because Michigan has pioneered guaranteed tuition programs for public universities, its program will be discussed next. Other legislated programs will be discussed in an order alphabetized by state.

Duquesne University

The Duquesne Alumni Tuition Plan was begun in 1986 to provide a means for Duquesne alumni and non-alumni to counter rising college tuitions and unpredictable financial aid programs. The Plan proposed that parents pay in advance for their children's college education. The Plan would pay for a full 120-credit undergraduate degree program at Duquesne University, a private, Catholic university. These benefits would be transferable to another university after completion of the freshman year. If transfer was elected, Duquesne would pay tuition for 90 credits for a qualified student at any qualified school at a rate equal to or less than Duquesne's tuition. Refund of the original purchase price was offered.

The price of tuition was offered on a graduated scale based on projected year of enrollment, at a slightly higher rate to non-alumni than to alumni. The Plan offered lump-sum payments or a sixty-month installment plan, and was to be offered to a limited number of 400 participants per enrollment year, 2,500 participants for all enrollment years, on a first-come, first-served basis.[9] The Plan also offered individual academic counseling services through the Duquesne University School of Education Counseling Center, free of charge to participants.[10]

The plan was discontinued in 1989 after three years of accepting enrollments from alumni and non-alumni. Although the funds generated by the prepaid tuition had been invested and managed by Prudential-Bache, the earnings on the investments were not as high as predicted. The cost of education increased more than had been predicted when the plan was conceived. Increases of 6% to 7% had been forecast, but the actual figures were between 8.5% to 9.5%.[11]

Also unanticipated was the fact that the number of students enrolling at Duquesne was increased because of the attractive prepaid tuition plan. Therefore, the cost of student services, such as housing, maintenance and health care, was increased. The cost of the student counselling program was also not taken into consideration. The revenues from the investment earnings were not enough to offset these increased and unanticipated costs.[12]

Michigan

The pioneer in prepaid tuition programs for public university systems, Michigan's guaranteed tuition legislation was signed into law in December, 1986. Administered by the Michigan Education Trust, the first prepaid tuition contracts were not sold until September, 1988. Only approximately 30 of those contracts were redeemed for the 1989-90 term at the University of Michigan.[13]

The Michigan prepaid tuition program offers three different plans for prepaying tuition:[14]

Plan A: Guarantees the beneficiary full payment of resident tuition and mandatory fees at any 2-year or 4-year public, postsecondary institution in Michigan.

Plan B: Guarantees the beneficiary full payment of resident tuition and mandatory fees where the tuition and fees are not greater than 105 percent of a weighted average of various public postsecondary institutions in Michigan.

Plan C: Guarantees the beneficiary full payment of resident tuition and mandatory fees at any public junior or community college in Michigan.

Residency in the state of Michigan is required for purchase and redemption of benefits. The purchase price is deductible from state income taxes. However, as noted in Chapter 6, the earnings of the beneficiary and the Michigan Education Trust are subject to federal income tax.

Under this plan, the risk of not earning enough return on the prepaid tuition investment to cover increased tuition costs rests with the Michigan Education Trust.

The legislation does not address how the contracts should be treated for state financial aid analysis. However, the University of Michigan Office of Financial Aid views the contracts as a resource for the students.[15]

For the most part, refunds under the plan are generous, and provide for a degree of portability among educational institutions. If a beneficiary cancels the contract but attends a private, in-state postsecondary school, the refund is in the amount of the weighted average of tuition in effect at in-state public postsecondary schools. If a beneficiary cancels the contract but attends an out-of-state postsecondary school, or receives a full scholarship to any school, the refund is in the amount of the average tuition in effect at the in-state public postsecondary schools. If the beneficiary does not attend any kind of postsecondary school, dies or becomes disabled, the refund is in the amount of the lowest tuition in effect at an in-state public postsecondary school.

Qualified beneficiaries may not sell their contracts but may transfer them if they do so before any benefits have been utilized. The plan allows the beneficiary up to nine years after the estimated enrollment date stated in the contract to enroll in college. This allows a beneficiary to engage in military service, employment, travel, or other activities prior to entering college.

Administratively, the trust is housed within the state Department of Treasury, and the State Treasurer serves as Chairman of the Michigan Educational Trust Board of Directors. Trust funds are not considered state moneys, but may be pooled with other state assets for investment purposes. Currently, the investments assume an increase in tuition of

approximately 7% per year,[16] although at the University of Michigan, undergraduate tuitions increased 9.6% for 1989-90, and 6% to 8% over the last three years.[17]

Of the approximately 50,000 to 60,000 contracts sold to date, many are for one or two years of tuition only, and most were purchased for young children.[18]

Alabama[19]

Alabama's tuition guarantee program was enacted by H.B. 445, the "Alabama Prepaid College Tuition Plan of 1989." The law was signed by the governor on May 17, 1989.

An "Alabama Prepaid College Tuition Trust Fund," chaired by the state treasurer, will administer the program. The nine-member board will be responsible for managing prepaid tuition moneys and for developing rules and regulations concerning refunds, eligibility and residency. They will also determine the price of the contracts, the portability of the contract, and whether or not the contracts may be transferred or have other beneficiaries substituted.

Only tuition and fees are guaranteed by the plan. Alabama will be offering only one type of prepaid tuition contract which will allow the beneficiary to attend any two-year or four-year public postsecondary institution in the state, provided the student meets the academic requirements for admission.

The plan will provide for both lump-sum and installment payments. The state will bear the risk of supplementing the proceeds from the plan should tuitions outpace the return on the investment.

The legislature appropriated a $500,000 supplemental budget to initiate the prepaid tuition plan.

Florida

Known officially as the "Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Program," and more commonly referred to as "Florida's Prepaid College Program," Florida's tuition guarantee plan was signed into law in June 1987. In recognition of the risks associated with prepaid tuition programs, the legislation provides that the program may be discontinued if the state determines that it is financially infeasible.[20] The legislation also disclaims tuition guarantee.[21]

The program offers three tuition plans:

> The University Plan: Guarantees tuition for the average number of semester credit hours required for conference of a baccalaureate degree from any public postsecondary institution or any eligible independent educational institution.
>
> The Community College Plan: Guarantees tuition for the average number of semester credit hours required for conference of an associate degree at any public postsecondary community college or eligible independent educational institution.
>
> The Dormitory Residence Plan: May be purchased only in conjunction with a University Plan. Provides prepaid housing fees for a maximum of 10 semesters of full-time undergraduate enrollment in a state university or an eligible independent educational institution.[22]

Although the contracts are somewhat portable between public and private Florida educational institutions, the contracts are not portable out of state. The qualified beneficiary must be a Florida resident at the time of purchase; however the purchaser can be from any state or country. Qualified beneficiaries will be considered residents for tuition purposes no matter where their legal residence is at the time of enrolling in the university.

The value of prepaid tuition and dormitory contracts will be counted as part of a family's resources when figuring need-based financial aid.

By law, refunds are not to exceed the amount the purchaser paid for the contract except under limited circumstances.[23] These generally provide for 5% interest in the event of death or disablement of the student, or receipt of a scholarship. Enrollment in a college or university may be delayed for military duty.

Administratively, the program is administered by the Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Board, assigned to but independent of the Division of Benefits, Department of the State Treasurer, State of Florida. The State of Florida appropriated $100,000 for the first quarter of implementation of the program.[24] This sum enabled the hire of an executive director and a secretary.[25] For the next four quarters, the State of Florida appropriated $600,000 to hire two additional staff members and to advertise the program.[26] Initially, the program relied solely on Public Service Announcements, but perhaps due to equal access provisions for these announcements and impending elections, a significant portion of the public was not made aware of the program. The contracts did not go on sale until September 22, 1988, and despite expectations of selling 100,000 contracts by the January 20, 1989 deadline, on December 21, 1988, only 9,200 students had been signed up.[27] Officials realized that they needed an advertising budget to promote the sale of contracts.[28]

Board members planned a media campaign, including raising $100,000 in private donations to pay for television and radio advertisements.[29] The Chairman of the "Prepaid

Program" Board also traveled more than 100,000 miles around the state at his own expense to talk to school boards, companies and other organizations about the program.[30] Response picked up, and by the January 20 deadline, 44,000 children had joined the College Prepaid Program.[31]

The Board contracts out for the services of records administrators, trustee services firm and application processors.[32] Currently, Barnett Bank, with over 500 branch locations, serves as the point of sale for the contracts, distributing and accepting applications, and answering questions. As compensation, the Bank receives the $32 application fee paid by applicants.[33] CSX Technology has contracted with the Board to provide the record keeping services for the program. CSX has spent approximately $750,000 to $1 million in personnel hours and hardware to develop the required system, and has received $500,000 from the State of Florida.[34] The State plans to recoup this expense through a $10 set-up charge levied upon each applicant.[35]

Officials at the University of Florida at Gainesville anticipate cashflow problems because of the verification process that is required regarding each student prior to issuance of a tuition or housing payment check to the university by the state.[36] This procedure is discussed in more detail in Chapter 2. The long delay between acceptance of a student for classes and housing and receiving payment from the state is considered to be especially problematic for the housing budget.[37]

Indiana[38]

Known as the "Baccalaureate Education Trust" (BEST program), the trust was originally enacted in Indiana in 1987 by H.B. 1018. The trust is modeled after the Michigan program, but has not been implemented due to provisions in the law which require that IRS and SEC ruling requests be answered before entering into contracts. Additionally, 1989 amendments that would have brought the plan into compliance with IRS rulings failed to win legislative approval.

The original BEST legislation offered three plans:

Plan A: 124 semester hours or 8 semesters or the number of hours required by the institution for a baccalaureate degree, whichever is less. Refund under Plan A consists of the investment minus administrative costs, with no interest.

Plan B: Same as Plan A, except that the refund consists of the investment, plus interest, minus administrative costs.

Plan C: Good for the completion of a 2-year postsecondary program. Refund is the same as for Plan A.

Additionally, Plans A and B could be used to obtain a 2-year degree first before moving into another state program, or they could be converted completely into a 2-year program.

Only residents of Indiana are eligible to purchase the plans. Qualified beneficiaries under any of the plans who are no longer state residents would be responsible for the difference between resident and non-resident tuition.

The plan provides state and local tax exemptions, but covers tuition only. Moreover, neither the state nor an educational institution are obligated to assume the responsibility of meeting the conditions of the advance fee payment contract or any liabilities of the advance fee payment fund. The plan is not portable across state lines, the proceeds of the plan are considered parental contributions for purpose of calculating financial aid, and purchase price and delays in enrolling in college are not addressed by the legislation.

The trust would be administered by the State Board of Finance, and would be empowered to study the feasibility of cooperation between private investment managers and independent institutions in order to provide prepayment plans for independent institutions.

The assets of the trust fund would be segregated from state moneys, and would be invested and spent solely for the purposes of the law.

Maine[39]

The status and features of Maine's guaranteed tuition program are similar to Indiana's. Implementation of the program appears unlikely due to a Maine Attorney General's informal opinion that the legislation violates the state's constitutional limit of $2 million on unbonded indebtedness.

The major difference between Maine's program and Indiana's is that Maine streamlined the tuition plans, offering only two. Both would guarantee tuition at either accredited state 2-year or 4-year institutions. Under Plan A, the purchaser would be entitled to a face-value refund only; under Plan B, the purchaser would be entitled to face-value plus interest.

The Maine plan has some portability features. A refund, or "settlement sum," may be paid directly to any accredited institution of the purchaser's choice, including independent institutions. The sum paid out may not exceed the total amount of tuition at a state institution.

Unlike Indiana, the State of Maine would undertake the risk of making up differences between investment returns and increased tuition costs. Similar to Indiana, the plan would be housed within the state treasury for administrative purposes, but would be independent of the treasury and would be governed by a board of directors. Like Indiana, the fund assets would

not be considered state moneys, but unlike Indiana, the assets could be pooled with state investments.

Maine appropriated only $10,000 to implement the program, which was to have been repaid from funds collected by the plan by July 1, 1989.

Missouri[40]

Missouri's tuition guarantee program, the "Missouri Access to Higher Education Act," was signed into law in June 1988. In May 1989, the state Senate was in the process of confirming nominees to the governing board of the tuition guarantee trust.

Missouri's plan is to be housed in the state office of Administration, but is to operate independently. The trust and the state will undertake the risk of making up differences between investment returns and increased tuition costs.

Following the Michigan plan, the proceeds may be used for tuition only. By paying into the Missouri Access to Higher Education Trust Fund on behalf of qualified beneficiaries, purchasers are guaranteed tuition at any of the state institutions of higher education. Payments may be made through payroll deductions by the state or any of its political subdivisions.

Refunds are dependent upon the individual contract. The plan is somewhat portable in that direct payment of any refund may be made directly to an independent degree-granting college or university in the state. Differences in cost will be made up by the beneficiary, or, if the independent school's tuition is less than the refund, the beneficiary may retain that difference.

Additionally, a qualified beneficiary may attend a community college, then terminate the contract upon receiving a degree. A beneficiary can also attend community college, receive a degree and go on to his or her baccalaureate degree. Out-of-state portability is not addressed. Contracts may not be sold or transferred without the prior approval of the trust.

Oklahoma[41]

The Oklahoma Tuition Trust Act was signed into law in July 1988. Contracts may not be purchased until after July 1, 1990 or upon receipt of a favorable IRS ruling, whichever occurs later. As of March 1989, the IRS ruling had not been received, and no trust task force members had been named.

The plan was modeled after the Michigan plan. Plan A guarantees the beneficiary full payment of resident tuition at any 2-year or 4-year public, postsecondary institution in Oklahoma. Plan B guarantees the beneficiary full payment of resident tuition where the tuition is not greater than 105% of a weighted average.

The Oklahoma Tuition Trust will be governed by the Oklahoma Board of Regents. The risk of loss is the state's. The price of the contracts will be determined at a later time, and delays in enrollment will be addressed in individual contracts, as will refunds. If the student receives a scholarship that reduces the amount of tuition required, the Regents will pay out that much less to the institution. That amount will be refunded to the person contractually designated as the recipient of refunds. The refund amount will be considered ordinary income for Oklahoma tax purposes.

West Virginia[42]

The West Virginia Higher Education Tuition Trust Act (also known as the TIGER program, "Treasury Investment Guaranteed Education Reserve") was passed in July 1988. The Trust will be administered by the state Treasurer's office, and has set 1990 as its target date for implementation.

The plan guarantees that tuition and all mandatory fees required of resident undergraduate students will be paid for at state institutions of higher education. Qualified beneficiaries and purchasers may be residents or non-residents. If the beneficiary is a non-resident at the time of enrolling in college, however, the difference between resident and non-resident tuition will be borne by the beneficiary or purchaser. Otherwise, the risk of loss between cost of tuition and return on investments is the State's.

The price of the contracts will vary depending upon the student's age, grade in school, and/or payment options selected. The plan may be purchased as a lump-sum payment, or on an installment plan. The installment plan will cost more overall than one-time lump-sum payments due to increased administrative costs. An actuary will estimate projections of college costs as a basis for the purchase price of the contracts.

Contracts are portable to independent and/or out-of-state schools, but the difference between contract benefits and cost of the non-state school must be borne by the purchaser or qualified beneficiary. Delays in enrollment will be accepted for active duty military service only, provided that a Federal Selective Service Act is in effect at that time.

Wyoming[43]

The Advance Payment of Higher Education Costs was signed into law in February 1987. The legislation did not require an IRS ruling before sale of contracts, and the program is currently operational insofar as sale of contracts is concerned. The benefits of the contract may be used no sooner than ten years after payment and may be begun no later than 17 years after payment. The first year that beneficiaries will be entering the University of Wisconsin system under this program is 1998.

The program offers a total six different plans:

Plan A: Resident tuition, room and board at any Wyoming community college up to a maximum of four regular academic terms.

Plan B: The same for non-residents.

Plan C: Resident tuition, room and board at the University of Wyoming up to a maximum of eight regular academic terms.

Plan D: The same for non-residents.

Plan E: A 2 + 2 Plan, providing resident tuition, room and board for two years at a community college followed by another two years at the University of Wyoming, up to a maximum of eight regular academic terms.

Plan F: The same for non-residents.

The plans may be purchased by anyone; however if a beneficiary of a non-resident contract becomes a resident, the difference in the cost of plans will not be refunded. The contracts may neither be transferred or sold, although substitutions are permitted. The plans are non-portable outside of Wyoming. Currently, the public university system in Wyoming is the only university system in Wyoming.

Prices are set by the Deputy Treasurer of the University of Wyoming Board of Trustees, a three member board, to whom recommendations are made by the Manager of Loans and Receivables of the University of Wyoming, Bruce Hooper.[44] Prices are based on the interpretation of a number of different indexes, as well as a conservatively estimated 18% per year increase in tuition and 6% per year increase in room and board. As of August 1, 1989, the 4-year contract price for a resident student entering college in the year 2005 was approximately $8,949. This amount is subject to an additional 10% interest accrual from August 1, 1989 to the actual purchase date, through August 1, 1990, when a new rate is set. [45] Resident tuition for 1989-90 at the University of Wyoming is currently $501.50 per semester. Non-resident tuition if $1,519.50 per semester. Room and board is currently $1,480 per semester.[46]

Refunds are given under almost any circumstances, and will include the investment amount plus 4% interest compounded annually, less a pro-rated amount for each semester attended.

Administrative fees are to be no more than 2% of the fund's earnings. Other than these administrative fees, the legislature did not appropriate funding for implementation of the plan. Advertising expenses are approximately $20,000 per year, and are currently being borne by the University of Wyoming.[47] Funds are to be invested with all other University of Wyoming investments. Currently, short term investments with higher yields are favored over long term investments due to the high rate of increase in tuitions forecast by the University.[48]

Proposed Private Prepaid Tuition Plans

The National Tuition Maintenance Organization (TMO) and the National Prepaid Tuition Plan administered by HEMAR Education Corporation of America (HEMAR) are private proposals for prepaid tuition plans involving voluntarily contracting colleges and universities. Essentially, these plans provide for the purchase of prepaid tuition contracts which would be portable among the various subscribing colleges and universities.

A third private proposal for a national college fund consortium has been proposed by Richard E. Anderson of the National Center for Postsecondary Governance and Finance.[49] The salient features of these private proposals are described below.

TMO[50]

The TMO plans to present its program for public participation in the fall of 1989. Called the College Prepayment Fund, the plan would be marketed by and through universities at its own cost by personalized brochures and video tapes provided by TMO. In order to participate, the university must first sign and submit a "Participation Agreement," also called a "Network Institution Agreement."

> Network Institutions appoint the National TMO to serve as their administrative agent. In this capacity TMO enters into agreements with payers, collects prepayments, and retains a registered investment advisor and custodian bank to manage, invest, maintain custody, and disburse prepayment funds. All educational expenses may be prepaid, but only tuition and academic fees are guaranteed, based on each Network Institution's current tuition and fee charges. Network Institutions have the option of limiting prepayment plan participants to 15% of their current enrollment.

> Network Institutions allow payers to purchase any portion of future tuition and academic fees at today's prices for any child or adult learner. A minimum prepayment of $1,000 is required for future students to open an account, and additional prepayments of $100 or more may be made at any time.
>
> Network Institutions agree to accept for use by the future student, an amount equal to the prepayment plus the growth of the net investment earnings on the prepayment dollars to cover the previously purchased tuition and fees.
>
> When a student is prepaid at one Network Institution but attends another Network Institution, the school attended receives from the other school's College Prepayment Fund account the prepayment amount plus its earnings. A proportional amount of educational service is provided based on the newly chosen institution's tuition and fees at the time of prepayment (or at the time the attended institution joined the Network).
>
> The College Prepayment Fund is not a guaranteed admissions program. Network Institutions are under no obligation to accept any prepaid beneficiary if academic standards or other qualifications for admission are not met.
>
> ...Prepayment funds are placed in a socially conscious, balanced, no-load fund under the professional management of Kemper Asset Management to achieve the maximum return possible for both Network Institutions and participants.[51]

At this writing, the University of Hawaii has not entered into a Network Institution Agreement with TMO.

HEMAR

The HEMAR prepaid tuition plan proposes to operate on a national scale and to include both public and private institutions. HEMAR has applied for rulings from the Internal Revenue Service and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and will not begin operations until favorable rulings are received from those agencies.[52] Key features of the plan include:

> 1. Each college or university determines the price for its prepaid tuition plan.
>
> 2. Each college or university controls its tuition prepayments, which it invests immediately upon receipt.

3. Each college or university determines its own investment strategy, and can change it periodically.

4. Each college or university can use a portion of its annual earnings at its discretion for current needs. The balance is reinvested.

5. Each college or university retains all the prepaid funds and earnings upon enrollment, even if those amounts exceed the then current tuition.

6. Colleges and universities gain earlier access to a marketplace of prospective students with established financial resources.

7. Families can prepay one to four full years of future tuition at a participating college or university.

8. Families are assured that the tuition prepayment will fully pay tuition costs, regardless of future increases.

9. Families no longer have to manage a savings or investment plan, or worry that the rate of return won't be enough to cover rising tuition costs.

10. The purchaser of the prepaid tuition can, if needed, designate a new student, or transfer the prepaid tuition to another participating institution.[53]

Additionally, under this plan, families would have the right to cause the transfer of funds from one institution to another, and could ask for a refund of the purchase price, without any return of investment interest earned.[54] Although this would create a degree of portability, that portability is limited by the number of institutions participating in the plan, as well as the difference in the amount of tuition charged by one university or another.

The University would be the beneficiary of the investments, and would be liable for taxes, if any.[55] All record keeping would be done by HEMAR; the University need not do any record keeping other than keep copies of HEMAR's statements.[56]

This plan is distinguished from the TMO plan in that under TMO, the University never gets more than the price of tuition upon enrollment of the student. Under the HEMAR plan, the University can withdraw the full value of the fund, even if it exceeds the price of tuition at that time.[57]

Under the HEMAR plan, the institution may elect to withdraw one-half of 1% of the original purchase price annually to meet any costs incurred by the institution associated with the program, including monitoring and counseling programs for prepaid students.[58]

National College Fund

An idea still in the formulative stages, a national college fund is proposed by Richard Anderson of the National Center for Postsecondary Governance and Finance, Teachers College, Columbia University.[59] As proposed, families would purchase tuition certificates with various face values. Families would not choose a college when purchasing the certificates. The student could apply to a college of his or her choice. If the college happened to be a participating college, the tuition certificates would pay for the same credits that they would have when purchased. The colleges would redeem the certificates for their appreciated value from the fund. The college would have to accept the risk of receiving earnings in an amount lower than the prevailing rate of tuition.[60]

If the student chose to attend a nonparticipating college, the student would receive a refund including "capital appreciation, calculated in such a manner that the refund will neither drain the fund nor place participating institutions at a competitive disadvantage to nonparticipating institutions [footnote omitted]."[61]

Savings Plans

Features of Savings Programs

The various types of savings plans include college savings bonds, general obligation or revenue bonds marketed as college bonds, education IRAs, educational savings trusts, and non-guaranteed tuition certificates. As has been mentioned, in 1988 and 1989, Hawaii marketed general obligation bonds as college savings bonds with maturity dates ranging from 5 to 20 years from date of issuance. Additional legislation was not needed to issue these bonds. Other forms of savings plans, such as trusts and non-guaranteed tuition certificates, have been legislated by various states.

Kentucky.[62] Kentucky has established an educational savings trust with a proposed endowment fund, into which Kentucky residents may invest moneys for future educational use. Proceeds may be used for the "certified costs of tuition, fees, room and board" of higher education, and are exempted from state taxes if used for educational purposes. A specific amount of money is to be invested for a specific amount of time. The program does not guarantee the amount of tuition, fees, room or board.

Arkansas.[63] A law authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of $300 million was signed by the Arkansas' governor on March 20, 1989. However, these bonds may not be issued without the approval of a majority of the electorate in the next general election. Assuming that voters authorize it, the Arkansas Development Finance Authority will

issue the bonds. The Authority is also responsible for the timing, advertising and marketing of the bonds, and for evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

Colorado.[64] In April, 1989, legislation became effective authorizing the Colorado Postsecondary Education Facilities Authority to designate bonds as Colorado Education Savings Bonds or Certificates. The bonds may be issued either by the Authority or in cooperation with another state or local bonding authority.

The bonds are to be both federal and state tax exempt, as well as either zero-coupon, deep discount or a comparable instrument. The issue is to meet the needs of the issuer as well as of individuals planning to use the proceeds for postsecondary purposes. The legislation also requires the Authority to evaluate the feasibility of attaching incentive payments to education savings bonds at maturity if the proceeds are used to pay for in-state postsecondary costs; to investigate the possibility of copayment and staggered or periodic payment plans as ways of purchasing educational savings bonds; and to collaborate with the Colorado Commission on Higher Education on efforts to educate parents about financial planning regarding their children's education.

Connecticut.[65] In June 1988, Connecticut authorized issuance of college savings bonds as zero-coupon bonds that are exempt from both federal and state taxes. Face values of $1,000 and $5,000 are sold with maturities from five to 20 years, or any year in between.

In December, 1988, $100 million in college savings bonds were sold. A second sale of $145 million occurred in April, 1989, and sales are anticipated every six months thereafter. Typical costs for the December 1988 bonds were $740 for a $1,000 bond maturing in five years; $250 for a $1,000 bond maturing in 20 years; and $2,600 for a $5,000 bond held for 10 years.

The evaluation of the December 1988 sale indicated that the small investor's needs were being met. Three and a half million dollars of the $100 million in bonds were sold in $1,000 denominations. Fifty percent of the total issue was ordered as $5,000 or less maturity value. There were 17,000 total orders, and by comparison, $100 million in bonds normally generates only 250 orders in Connecticut.

Delaware.[66] Delaware's legislation enabled general obligation bonds to be issued in smaller denominations, and streamlined legal obstacles for issuance. Additionally, the bill specified that the amount of the aggregate initial offering prices, rather than the face value of the bonds, was the amount to be used in calculating the state's position with regard to statutory debt limits. The legislation does not provide financial incentives if the proceeds are used for educational purposes. It also does not address exemption of bond proceeds from financial aid consideration.

Hawaii. Although legislation was not required to enable sale of college savings bonds, in 1988 the Department of Budget and Finance issued bonds with a total face value of

$65,000,000 in denominations of $5,000. The bond maturities were from five to 20 years. No financial incentives were attached to the bonds if the proceeds are used for educational purposes, although the bonds were marketed by advertising them as college savings bonds. A similar offering was made in November 1989. At this point, the Department of Budget and Finance does not anticipate a further college savings bond offering.[67]

Illinois. Illinois' bond program was signed into law in December, 1987.[68] It provides for issuance of general obligation bonds that are designated, marketed and sold as General Obligation College Savings Bonds. However, the bonds may be purchased by anyone, residents and non-residents, and the proceeds from the bonds may be used anywhere for anything, including non-educational purposes.

For Illinois residents, the proceeds from the bonds are exempted from state income tax by the legislation, and are already exempted from federal income tax due to their public purpose. The bonds are sold in $5,000 denominations, maturing over a range of five to 20 years. They are non-callable, and a small bonus is paid to bond holders if the proceeds are used to pay for in-state higher education. Up to $25,000 will be exempted from being considered in state financial aid formulas.

Administratively, the Baccalaureate Trust Authority advises both the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Governor on all aspects of the bonds. Issuance of the bonds is directed by the Governor upon recommendations by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The demand for the Illinois bonds has been enormous.[69] During the first issuance in January 1988, there were three times as many orders placed as there were bonds available.[70] Demand also far exceeded supply in the second sale in September 1988. The bonds will be marketed once a year in the fall hereafter.[71]

Iowa.[72] The Iowa legislation, signed in May, 1988, authorized a one-time issuance of college savings bonds in $1,000 denominations, carrying a maturity of five to 20 years. The total bond debt authorized was $19 million.

Minnesota.[73] Minnesota studied the feasibility of a state college savings bond program and recommended against the program. The recommendation was based primarily on the tax exemption of the proceeds of United States Savings Bonds issued after January 1, 1990, when such proceeds are used for educational purposes.

Missouri.[74] Missouri's legislation authorized a one-time $40 million college savings bond issuance, with bond denominations in the amount of $1,000. Maturities ranged from one to 20 years.

New Hampshire.[75] The legislation, approved on June 5, 1989, essentially provided for a study of a plan for implementation. The report is to be submitted by August 1, 1990. When issued, college savings bonds will be exempt from both federal and state taxes.

North Carolina.[76] North Carolina has passed legislation authorizing issuance of either revenue bonds or general obligation bonds. The State Treasurer is authorized to set aside 10% of each revenue bond issue and to designate that portion as zero-coupon college savings bonds. The bonds are issued predominantly in $1,000 face values, with some as high as $5,000. Maturities range from ten to 20 years. Interest is exempt from local, state and federal taxes.

North Dakota.[77] This legislation is not a bill, but a resolution instructing the Industrial Commission, already authorized to sell bonds, to sell a portion of one bond issue for educational savings. When Educational Savings Bonds come due at maturity, purchasers will receive an additional bonus of a tuition certificate ranging in value from $200 to $400, depending on the length of maturity of the bond. The tuition certificates will be redeemable at any public, postsecondary institution in North Dakota. At present there are no plans to repeat a similar Educational Savings Bond program.

Oregon.[78] In May 1989, the State Treasurer issued $20.75 million in general obligation bonds designated as educational savings bonds. At the same time, legislation was being considered to enable small denomination general obligation bonds by repealing a state competitive bid requirement in new bond issues.

Companion legislation sought an appropriation from the state to pay bonuses on general obligation bonds if the proceeds are used to pay postsecondary educational expenses. Both pieces of legislation was still under consideration in May, 1989.

Rhode Island.[79] Rhode Island passed a package of three bills in 1988 that provide for educational savings bonds, state tax-free educational savings accounts, and exemption of the first $25,000 from financial aid consideration. One of the bills also mandates that state tuition grant monies be doubled by 1993 and regulates how need-based grants and scholarships are to be awarded.

Tennessee.[80] In 1987, Tennessee enacted a prepaid tuition plan based on the Michigan model. In 1989, the act was repealed and replaced with an educational savings bond program. The bonds are to be zero-coupon bonds with maturities from five to 20 years.

Virginia.[81] Virginia has adopted an educational savings plan, originally designed as a unit investment trust, but amended in 1989 to provide for a wide choice of permissible types of investments, including the sale of college savings bonds. Bonds will be zero-coupon general obligation bonds with face value of $1,000 or $5,000, maturing from five to 20 years. No purchaser can buy more than $50,000 of these bonds.

Washington.[82] Washington has adopted legislation enabling issuance of $50 million in general obligation bonds marketed as college savings bonds. The first sale of $50 million in $5,000 denominations sold out. Legislation is being considered to extend the program.

Federal United States Savings Bonds

Series EE United States Savings Bonds have always been exempt from state and local taxes. Bonds issued after December 31, 1989 will also be exempt from federal income taxes for many families. Single filers with incomes under $40,000 are eligible for full exemption; those in the $40,000 to $60,000 range will receive prorated benefits; those earning more than $60,000 per year will be required to pay federal income tax on the proceeds. The upper and lower limits for joint filers are $60,000 and $90,000. These amounts are to be adjusted for inflation on an annual basis.[83]

Proposed Federal College Savings Account Program

Senate Bill 1251, introduced by Senator David L. Boren, proposes to extend the tax benefits accorded the Series EE Savings Bond to all savings placed in a qualified College Savings Account (CSA). Eligible investment for a CSA would include Series EE bonds, deposits made in state-sponsored college savings plans, bank accounts, and other accounts that meet requirements similar to those of an IRA.[84]

Chapter 6

DEVELOPING A WORKABLE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

Constitutional and Federal Limitations

As noted in the discussion in Chapter 2, whether or not a workable college saving bond or prepaid tuition or other financial assistance program can be developed in Hawaii depends in part on constitutional limitations. Under a strict construction, the Hawaii State Constitution probably prevents any publicly administered prepaid tuition program from including any nonpublic educational institution, locally or nationwide. It is less clear whether a publicly administered savings program would be so limited. The program's vulnerability to constitutional attack would be greatest where the savings proceeds were paid directly to a nonpublic educational institution. The program's vulnerability would be least where the proceeds of the savings program are paid directly to the student or the student's family for distribution according to their wishes.

Federal Income Tax

A major limitation on the success of a prepaid or savings plan program is federal tax liability.

The federal income tax consequences of guaranteed tuition programs are still somewhat uncertain. In March, 1989, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) considered the Michigan guaranteed tuition plan, and ruled that purchase of a guaranteed tuition plan is tax-exempt to the purchaser, although there may be a tax liability to the qualified beneficiary when the contract is redeemed. The IRS also ruled that the Michigan Education Trust, the "public body corporate and politic"[1] created to administer and manage the program, is not only liable for taxes at the corporate rate, but also benefits from corporate deductions, reducing its net liability.[2]

The tax consequences of college savings bonds is clearer. As a general rule, proceeds from state general obligation bonds are not subject to federal income taxes.[3] Legislation could make such proceeds exempt from state income taxes as well.

Policy Considerations

In the preceding chapters, some foundational information has been explored and some foundational information has been found to be lacking. Both information and the lack thereof provide some basis for answering some of the policy questions raised in Chapter 2.

1. **How will the plan fit with other state policies and programs designed to help students meet the costs of college education? Other programs to be considered include tuition policies, need-based student grant programs, work study programs and student loan programs.**[4]

For financial aid purposes, as investments applicable to a student's college education, both prepaid tuition and savings plans would more than likely be considered to be part of the family's assets, thereby reducing the family's eligibility for financial aid. If the goal of the program is to remove families with the ability to invest or to save from the pool of financial aid applicants, then a prepaid tuition or savings plan may be successful. If the goal of the program is to supplement the amount of financial aid that would be received by these families without the prepaid or savings plans, the program would probably not be successful.

2. **Do existing programs and policies offer incentives for families to save for their childrens' educations?**[5]

Although the state Department of Budget and Finance's 1988 and 1989 offerings of general obligation bonds were marketed as college savings bonds, there were no incentives attached to them to spur investment. Nonetheless, the 1988 bonds sold out, and the 1989 bonds are also expected to sell out.

The financial aid need analysis formula considering family savings to be an asset devotable to college education is clearly a disincentive to saving.

In either prepaid tuition or college savings bond programs, families would be making an investment of a significant sum of money which could just as easily be put into a mutual fund or certificate of deposit or government-backed securities. In order to attract purchasers, some incentives should probably be attached to the plan, whether it be state income tax exemptions, guaranteed tuition, exclusion from consideration as family resources when the student is considered for state funded financial aid, or other attractions.

3. **How will the plan provide for sufficient flexibility for students to choose the college best suited to their abilities and interests?**[6]

Flexibility to choose a college, also known as "portability" in the prepayment and savings plan community, is probably the most important feature to a student. Complete portability means that all colleges and universities would honor the purchase of a guaranteed tuition plan. Complete non-portability means that only one college or university would honor the purchase.

Some form of association among universities, whether it is voluntary, contractual, or imposed by being part of a state-run system, would be required to enable the portability of guaranteed tuition plans. Without such an association, although it would erode a measure of the purported "guarantee" of tuition, the program would have to provide for refunds in some previously agreed upon amount.

No such association of educational institutions would be required for a college savings bond program. With the earnings on the bonds payable directly to the student or the family, college bonds are completely portable.

With a non-portable plan purchased while the student is still a young child, the family, rather than the student, is making the (possibly irrevocable) decision of where a student will go to college. They are doing so at a time when the suitability of the college to the student and vice versa is an unknown. For example, the student may develop into a budding scientist, and the college may emphasize arts and letters with only a weak science program. The school may be on the mainland, when the student wishes or needs to remain in Hawaii, or vice versa. If a student is not admitted to the university, there may be no other schools that will accept the guaranteed tuition plan.

The greater the portability, the greater the chance of satisfying the needs and desires of the student. And, not least important, the larger number of schools available to the student involves the student in an important and meaningful decision in shaping his or her adult life, rather than taking the decision away from the student, as a non-portable plan does.

4. How will the plan affect families who move to another state?[7]

This question essentially asks whether residency should be required to purchase or redeem benefits from prepaid tuition plans or savings plans. Not requiring residency to redeem the plan benefits would enhance the flexibility of choice of college, and would not penalize families who were forced to leave Hawaii. Not requiring residency would enhance the flexibility of family members scattered across the United States to assist the student by purchasing gift bonds or prepaid tuition increments.

Requiring residency would ensure that the program benefitted people who live, work and pay taxes in Hawaii. However, due to the proliferation of prepayment and savings bond programs in other states nationwide, abuse of Hawaii's program would seem unlikely.

The legislature could require that all investors in prepayment or savings plans be state residents as well as beneficiaries at the time of redemption of the benefits. At the other extreme, there could be no residency requirement for either investors or beneficiaries. Many of Hawaii's families have close relatives living on the mainland, who may wish to donate somehow toward semesters or years of college as gifts for children. Future beneficiaries may come from broken homes, living in Hawaii with one parent while the other parent lives on the mainland. In order to increase the pool of potential investors, it may be prudent to not require residency for investment in prepayment or savings plans.

Whether or not beneficiaries should be required to be state residents at the time of redemption of the contracts would be a function of how long a period of time is required to establish residency, and whether or not contracts are sold for out-of-state as well as in-state schools.

5. **Does a program to provide incentives to save for college seem more feasible than attempts to "guarantee" tuition in the future?**[8]

The highest incentive to save for college would be federal and state income tax-free bonds.

The mechanisms for selling general obligation bonds as college savings bonds have already been established by the state Department of Budget and Finance. The mechanisms for selling prepaid tuition plans, for record-keeping, and for investing the proceeds to ensure that returns match increases in tuition have not yet been established.

Despite predictions and trends, forecasting future tuition charges five, ten or twenty years from now cannot be done with sufficient accuracy to ensure the fiscal integrity of a prepaid tuition program. Additionally, as was discussed in Chapter 5, the mechanisms for selling prepaid tuition plans, record-keeping, and investment can be very expensive. The State of Florida has incurred hundreds of thousands of dollars in administrative costs alone in implementing its prepaid program. By contrast, the State of Illinois has incurred virtually no costs, in its sale of tax free bonds.

Prices as Incentives

Under either prepaid tuition or savings plans, the amount of the initial investment will be the primary enabling or limiting factor for families to avail themselves of any benefits.

For prepaid tuition plans, the goal should be to structure a price that will minimize risk of loss to the fund upon redemption, while reducing the initial capital to be provided by families.

Installment plans, administered by the State or privately through lending institutions, may make the plan available to a wider population.

For college savings bonds, the goal should be to make bonds available in the smallest face amount possible to ensure the widest market of potential investors.

In sum, a program to provide incentives to save for college seems much more feasible for Hawaii than attempts to "guarantee" tuition in the future.

6. **Who will bear the risks of the proposed plan? Will it be the individual, the State, the institution or by "non-plan" students attending those institutions?**[9]

Selling prepaid tuition plans is essentially accepting money for investment with a guaranteed rate of return. To do so incurs a fiduciary responsibility for the investment. Selling general obligation bonds for specific face values at specific points in time incurs the same responsibility. The difference for Hawaii is that the State is already engaged in incurring that responsibility for general obligation bonds, and would not be expanding its liability by continuing to do so. The State would be expanding its liability by selling prepaid tuition plans.

Guaranteed tuition programs can only work if returns on invested money are greater than the expenses of running the program, including increased tuition costs, and costs of administration, advertising, record keeping costs, and other related matters. In most prepayment programs, the risk of loss, that is, the risk that returns on invested money will be less than the expenses of running the program, is ultimately borne by the State. In order to guard against bankrupting the trust or the program, funds should be set aside to make up for shortfalls in revenue. Devising means to spread this risk of loss could be as simple as a disclaimer in the enabling legislation, but that would invalidate the guarantee of tuition.

Delays in Enrolling in College

Another means of minimizing risk is to limit the length of time over which the program must guarantee tuition. The longer the length of time between purchase and enrollment, the greater the risk that tuition increases will outpace the return on the investment. If a student delays entering college after high school graduation, the length of time the tuition is guaranteed is increased, as are the risks of loss to the program.

On the other hand, there are often valid reasons for the student's delay in entering college. Military service, employment opportunities, and social welfare programs such as the Peace Corps, are justifiable and supportable reasons for delay. Poor health or family obligations could also delay the student from entering college. Somehow, a balance should be struck between the State's interest in limiting risk and the student's interest inflexibility.

Refundability

An added risk to the State for prepaid tuition programs arises when the benefits of the guaranteed tuition contract are not used. The problem becomes what to do with the purchase money. The initial purchase price could be deemed forfeited by the family; it could be refunded in full together with all investment earnings less an administrative fee; it could be returned to the family without any investment earnings; or it could be returned to the family with only minimal earnings.

Refunding the purchase price with interest may or may not put the program at financial risk, depending on the overall success or failure of the program's investment returns. It would not seem to create an additional record keeping burden for the program, since all purchase money would have to be accounted for and tracked in terms of rate of return and administrative costs in order to gauge the viability of the program.

Complete forfeiture of purchase price would seem to be a disincentive to families to participate in the program. However, some guaranteed tuition plans provide for complete forfeiture upon certain conditions, such as failure to redeem benefits within 10 years of graduation from high school.[10] Theoretically, a refund limited to the amount of purchase would also be a disincentive to invest in the program. For example, no one would put their money in a certificate of deposit, knowing that if they did not use the principal and interest to buy a new car when the term of deposit expired they would forfeit the interest. However, some plans restrict refunds to investment amount only.[11] Most plans provide for some return to the investing family if a refund is requested or required.[12] Similarly, most plans do not allow the benefits of the prepayment contracts to be sold or transferred, but permit some substitution of beneficiaries, usually with the trust or program's approval.

Failure to use the benefits of a college savings bond do not pose a risk to the State at all. The State is bound to pay out the same amount of money in either case. If the student or family does not go to college, they are free to use the money in some other way.

Enhancing Variety of Educational Opportunities for Hawaii

In order to be applicable to the greatest number of colleges and universities around the country and to meet the widest variety of educational expenses, a financial assistance program must be applicable to more than just tuition.

Tuition is not the major cost in attending an institution of higher education.[13] The principal expenses associated with attending most universities or colleges are living expenses, books, supplies, and transportation. Prepaid tuition programs generally cannot address these

living expenses, since (1) there is insufficient space for many people to live in campus housing, and (2) the costs of books, supplies and transportation are unpredictable both in terms of the market and in terms of student needs and requirements.

In addition to the issue of "portability" among schools discussed above, a college financing assistance program should address "portability" among expenses. It should provide money to meet the variety of types of costs included in a college education. Some form of savings program is best suited to meet these goals. Because Hawaii has already established the mechanisms for issuing college savings bonds, continued utilization of this form of savings program, perhaps slightly modified, seems both the most feasible and the most desirable program to provide completely "portable" financial assistance to Hawaii's families and students.

Chapter 7

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

House Resolution No. 120 (1989) requests the Legislative Reference Bureau to study:

> ...the overall issue of financing higher education in Hawaii as well as specific alternative financial means to enable more Hawaii students to obtain a higher education in Hawaii or elsewhere.

The resolution asks that the study:

> ...address families with long-term college tuition needs and families with children who plan to attend college in the immediate future.

The Bureau is also requested to:

> ...analyze the various programs already established or proposed by the federal government as well as other states that are designed not only to help parents save for their children's college tuition but also to enable more high school students to attend college at their own expense[.]

The resolution further request that the above-described analysis include, but not be limited to:

(1) College prepayment and savings plans;

(2) Zero-coupon college savings bonds;

(3) A savings and optional tuition guarantee program;

(4) Federally guaranteed student loans to be repaid at rates based on a borrower's income;

(5) Scholarships; and

(6) Tax-free interest on United States Savings Bonds if proceeds are used to pay for college.

Finally, the resolution requests that this study include:

(1) An identification of the issues and policy questions involved as well as the magnitude and scope of the problems of Hawaii's families;

(2) An assessment and evaluation of the effectiveness of existing Hawaii loan and savings programs in addressing the problem;

(3) A determination of which income groups within the local community are benefitting from such programs; and

(4) An identification of any "gap" groups of students whose needs are not being currently met by these programs.

Findings

(1) The resolution requests the description and analysis of a breadth and depth of information not entirely available and in some cases not yet possible to obtain.

(2) Families with long-term college tuition needs are in the best position to plan now for their childrens' futures, whether they elect to plan to invest in a savings plan, prepaid tuition programs, or to apply to the numerous privately administered financial aid sources.

(3) Those families with children who plan to attend college in the immediate future are in the worst position to plan or to invest in a savings or prepaid tuition plan. For the most part, if they have the money to invest in those plans now, they do not need the plans. They should put their money in a high interest certificate of deposit and withdraw it at the beginning of their child's academic term.

(4) Savings plans, especially state general obligation bonds and federal savings bonds are the favored type of program for the majority of states and the federal government.

(5) The various programs described in H.R. No. 120 are included in the analysis described in paragraph (4), to the extent that data on such plans were available. No data were found regarding specific programs or proposals for savings and optional tuition guarantees, or for federally guaranteed student loans to be repaid at rates based on a borrower's income.

(6) Issues and policy questions involved in the question of financing higher education, include state constitutionality, federal limitations, compatibility of plans with other state financial aid policies and programs, savings incentives, portability, residency, feasibility, methodology, and cost of implementation of a program, and financial risk to both the State and the individual.

(7) Financial assistance to nonpublic schools through any program probably violates Article X, Section 1, of the Hawaii State Constitution.

(8) Federal tax implications are still relatively unclear for prepaid tuition programs, whereas general obligation bonds marketed as college savings bonds are more certain to be free from federal income tax.

(9) The compatibility of prepaid tuition plans or college savings plans with other state financial aid policies and programs is not clear. Enhancement of assets through the programs will probably result in a diminished eligibility for financial aid awards. If the goal is to narrow the field of financial aid applicants to those with the most need, enhancing the assets of more middle to upper income families would probably achieve that goal. If the goal is to enable more middle to upper income families to receive financial aid awards, the programs would not be successful.

(10) To encourage more people to invest in prepayment or savings plans, incentives may be needed, although the recent general obligation bond issuance by the Department of Budget and Finance offered no incentives and was sold out.

(11) "Portability," or the applicability of aid to a wide variety of schools, is a major issue in any financial assistance program. To provide the greatest enhancement of educational opportunity for Hawaii's students, any financial assistance program adopted should be as portable as possible, both in terms of schools and in terms of expenses to which the aid can be applied. awards.

(12) Any requirement of residency in order to invest or redeem benefits under any plan should be considered cautiously. Many of Hawaii's families and students are highly mobile and may not satisfy residency requirements at critical stages.

(13) General obligation bonds marketed as college savings bonds would have the highest feasibility together with the lowest cost of implementation. The methodology for issuing these bonds already exists within the Department of Budget and Finance.

(14) Prepaid tuition programs carry the highest risk for the State, and also pose a risk to individuals who cannot afford to invest in such a plan. These individuals may be required to help bear the burden of loss should invested funds yield a lower return than the rate of tuition increase. College savings bonds carry the lowest risk for both the State and individual.

(15) The magnitude and scope of the problems of Hawaii's families cannot be assessed accurately without further information. The perceptions of Hawaii's families, their knowledge and expectations of the financial aid process, what resources they are aware of and have taken advantage of, and their opinions and attitudes are as important as the lack of data regarding denial of aid, types of aid denied, and reasons for denial. More information is needed regarding the magnitude and scope of the problems of Hawaii's families.

(16) The effectiveness of existing Hawaii loan and savings programs in addressing the problem cannot be measured without a clear understanding of the problem itself. Additionally, the concept of "effectiveness" is subjective and should be redefined in more objective terms. These terms should address the goals of loan and savings programs, as defined by the legislature, whether they include offering some form of loan or savings program

to every citizen in the State, or having a large loan fund available to a select population. For example, if the goal of a loan program is to loan $100,000 per year to every student on the University of Hawaii campus, and the program is only able to loan $2,000 per year to every student on the campus, the program is not very effective. Conversely, if the goal of the program is to loan as much money as possible to as many students as possible on the University of Hawaii campus, and $2,000 per year is loaned to every student on campus, the program is very effective.

(17) There are insufficient data from which to make a determination of which income groups within the local community are benefitting from Hawaii loan and savings programs. Additionally, the concept of "benefitting" is subjective and should be redefined in more objective terms.

(18) There are insufficient data from which to identify any "gap group" of students whose needs are not being currently met by Hawaii loan and savings programs. The only data available indicate nothing about Hawaii loan and savings programs, but seems to suggest that families with incomes above $36,000 per year will probably not qualify to receive financial aid from the University of Hawaii.

(19) Families of dependent students applying for financial aid through the University of Hawaii system who have incomes of $36,000 or more comprise only 13% of the total financial aid applicant population.

(20) Nearly two-thirds of the families of dependent students applying for financial aid to the University of Hawaii system had family incomes of $30,000 or less.

(21) There are approximately $9.3 million in financial aid funding available through the University of Hawaii system, and these are all being awarded. The available aid appears to be appropriately directed to the large population of applicants with greater need.

(22) Tuition at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and Hilo is considerably less than the national average for comparable state universities. By contrast, the University of Michigan was ranked third highest for resident undergraduate tuition for the 1987-1988 school year, which may have accounted in part for Michigan's adoption of a prepaid tuition program.

Recommendations

(1) For policy development purposes, a professional survey should be conducted to gather more information regarding the experiences of Hawaii's families in applying for, receiving, or being denied financial aid. The types of aid applied for and awarded and the satisfaction level of families receiving aid should be addressed by the survey. Additionally, the survey could determine the families' levels of awareness regarding types of aid available,

amounts of aid available, resources for aid, and methods of applying for aid. The survey could also assess families' abilities and willingness to explore decentralized financial aid resources in addition to the centralized resources available through university financial aid offices.

Surveying both past and future potential recipients of or applicants for financial aid regarding their resource awareness and experiences would assist development of goals for Hawaii financial aid programs. This in turn would assist the assessment of the "effectiveness" of Hawaii savings and loan programs. A professional survey or poll should be conducted to gather these data. The University of Hawaii would not seem to be an appropriate facility to gather this information, as families may misinterpret the reasons for the questions or the possible perceived results from answers the families may provide. Additionally, the substantial increase in workload for the University would need to be addressed by increased personnel and/or budget.

(2) A prepaid tuition program should not be adopted by the State of Hawaii at this time. The financial risk associated with such programs is too high and the cost of implementation and operation of the program in terms of dollars and personnel is too great. Prepaid tuition programs are also burdened by the requirement of voluntary association among educational institutions to afford any degree of portability. Additionally, without an accurate assessment of the number of families and the amount of money they might be willing to invest in such a program, it cannot be known if the program would be justifiable financially.

(3) General obligation bonds marketed as college savings bonds should be made available to the public on a periodic basis in the smallest face value denominations possible. The fact that these bonds are tax exempt from Hawaii state income taxes should be emphasized as a marketing feature of the bonds. As state income tax exempt bonds, should be a great incentive for people to invest in them. Smaller face value denominations would reduce the purchase price of each bond, making the bonds more accessible to a wider range of income groups. These bonds should be advertised widely, well in advance of issuance, to give people time to budget for the purchase.

(4) Alternatively, the State should encourage purchase of United States Savings Bonds after January 1, 1990. These bonds are available in very small face value denominations and will be exempt from federal income tax when redeemed for qualified educational expenses.

(5) The public should be educated about the financial aid process and the many resources for financial aid currently available. For example, the Hawaii Department of Education's Bulletin No. 15 is an annual publication compiling many sources for scholarships and grants. This Bulletin is distributed to public and school libraries, but mere availability without education and promotion will not maximize the potential audience. Additionally, students and parents should be educated regarding the non-centralized nature of financial aid resources, and the opportunity this gives students to practice and enhance their research skills.

FOOTNOTES

Chapter 1

1. Beth Kobliner, "Tuition Shock!," Money, September 1989, p. 60.

2. Telephone interview with Karen Fooks, Director of Student Financial Affairs, University of Florida at Gainesville, August 31, 1989; telephone interview with Skip Bailey, Senior Financial Aid Officer, Office of Financial Aid, University of Michigan, September 1, 1989.

3. Fooks telephone interview, August 31, 1989.

4. Bailey telephone interview, September 1, 1989.

5. Telephone interview with Michael J. Colsch, Bond Analyst, Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois, August 31, 1989.

6. Spears v. Honda, 51 Haw. 1, 449 P.2d 130 (1968).

7. Higher Education Act of 1965 and Higher Education Amendments of 1986, 20 U.S.C. §1001 et seq.

Chapter 2

1. Hawaii Const. art. I, §4.

2. Hawaii Const. art. VII, §4.

3. Hawaii Const. art X, §1.

4. The Hawaii State Constitution, Article IX, §1, as originally drafted, read in pertinent part as follows:

> There shall be no segregation in public educational institutions because of race, religion or ancestry; nor shall public funds be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian or private educational institution.

The Article was renumbered as Article X in 1978 and was amended to read in pertinent part as follows:

> There shall be no discrimination in public educational institutions because of race, religion, sex or ancestry; nor shall public funds be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian or private educational institution.

The second clause of this sentence was not amended by the delegates to the Hawaii State Constitutional Convention of 1978. This is significant because the Hawaii Supreme Court had issued a decision, Spears v. Honda, 51 Haw. 1, 449 P.2d 130 (1968), interpreting this very clause in 1968. Presumably, had the delegates disagreed with the Supreme Court's interpretation and application of the clause, the wording would have been amended rather than left as identical to the original Hawaii State Constitution.

5. Spears v. Honda, 51 Haw. at 5-7, 13, 15, 17-18.

6. Ibid., at 5.

7. Ibid., at 8.

8. Ibid., at 8-9.

9. Ibid., at 11.

10. Matthews v. Quinton, 362 P.2d 932 (Alaska, 1961), appeal dismissed, 368 U.S. 517 (1962).

11. Spears v. Honda, 51 Haw. at 12, quoting Matthews v. Quinton, 362 P.2d 932, 935 (Alaska, 1961).

12. Spears v. Honda, 51 Haw. at 5.

13. Ibid., at 4.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid., at 4-5.

20. This agency is called the "Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Board" in Florida.

21. Telephone interview with Karen Fooks, Director of Student Financial Affairs, University of Florida at Gainesville, August 31, 1989.

22. Telephone interview with Robert Bowman, Secretary of the Treasury, State of Michigan, September 1, 1989.

23. Ibid.; Aims McGuinness, Jr., and Christine Paulson, "1989 Survey of College Savings and Guaranteed Tuition Programs" (Unpublished, unpaginated survey, Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colorado, 1989), Section III, p. 19 (hereinafter cited as "1989 ECS Survey").

24. See note 4, supra.

25. Interview with Annabelle Fong, Director of Financial Aid, University of Hawaii, July 26, 1989.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid. The University of Hawaii uses the College Scholarship Service because the majority of postsecondary schools accept their forms and analysis. This reduces the number of forms students applying to numerous colleges must fill out. Ibid.

28. The College Scholarship Service Financial Aid Form attached as Appendix B, along with other helpful information and publication, was very kindly provided by Annabelle Fong, Director of Financial Aid, University of Hawaii.

29. Minnesota, Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, State Saving Incentive and Prepaid Tuition Plans with Coordinating Board Recommendations, Legislative Document (1988), pp. 2-3.

30. Illinois, Illinois Tuition Investment Plan Task Force, Report on Tuition Investment Plans, Legislative Document (1987), pp. 2-3.

31. Arkansas, Joint Interim Committee on Education of the Arkansas General Assembly, Pre-Paid College Tuition Programs: An Overview, Legislative Document (1988), Staff Report 88-2, p. 1.

32. Ibid., p. 12.

Chapter 3

1. The College Scholarship Service of the College Board, "Institutional Summary Data for the Academic Year 1988-89" (Unpublished, May, 1989), hereinafter referred to as "ISD Report" (attached as Appendix C). This report and other important information was very kindly provided by David Robb, Ph.D., Policy and Program Officer, Officer of Planning and Policy, University of Hawaii. The percentages in this report have apparently been rounded to the nearest 1/10 of 1%. This sometimes results in total percentages that exceed 100% by approximately .1% (e.g., a total of 100.1% rather than 100.0%).

2. See Chapter 4.

3. Special Report, "Availability and Utilization of Student Financial Aid in Light of Tuition Increases 1988-89" (Unpublished, Office of Planning and Policy, University of Hawaii, June 1989), p. 6 (attached as Appendix D), hereinafter referred to as Appendix D.

4. "ISD Report," Table 22. Of the total of 9,491 students who completed the 1988-89 Financial Aid Forms (FAFs) for the University of Hawaii system, 7,755 applicants were Hawaii residents.

5. Ibid., "Highlights of Your ISD Report" and Table 1.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid., "Highlights of Your ISD Report."

10. See Chapter 4.

11. "ISD Report," Table 13; telephone interview with Annabelle Fong, Director of Financial Aid, University of Hawaii, September 29, 1989.

12. Telephone interview with David Robb, Ph.D., Policy and Program Officer, Office of Planning and Policy, University of Hawaii, September 29, 1989.

13. Fong telephone interview, September 29, 1989.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. "ISD Report," Table 3.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. "ISD Report," Table 13.

20. Ibid., Table 1.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid., "Highlights of Your ISD Report."

23. Ibid., "Highlights of Your ISD Report."

24. Fong telephone interview, September 29, 1989.

25. "ISD Report," Table 4.

26. Ibid. The total number of independent student financial aid applicants was 5,035; however, insufficient data was available on 37 of them, making the percentages in Table 4 of the "ISD Report" based on a total of 4,998

independent student financial aid applicants.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid., Table 14.

30. Washington, Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, "1987-88 Tuition and Fee Rates: A National Comparison," Legislative Document, February 1988, pp. 5-6.

31. Ibid.

32. "Student Charges at Public Institutions: Annual Survey 1987-88," American Association of State Colleges and Universities and National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1988, pp. 14-25.

33. Washington, Higher Education Coordinating Board, "1987-88 Tuition and Fee Rates: A National Comparison," Legislative Document, February 1988, pp. 18-19.

34. Interview with David Robb, Ph.D., Policy and Program Office, Office of Planning and Policy, University of Hawaii, August 9, 1989.

35. Robb telephone interview, September 29, 1989.

36. Robb interview, August 9, 1989.

37. Cathy Henderson, Forecasting College Costs Through 1988-89 (American Council on Education, Policy Brief, January 1986), Table 1.

38. Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West, 1988-89 (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, January 1989), p. 4.

39. The College Board, Press Release: "College Board Survey Shows College Students Will Pay an Average of 5 to 9 Percent More for Tuition and Fees in 1989-90," August 10, 1989, p. 1.

40. Ibid.

41. Ibid., pp. 2-3.

42. Kathleen Brouder, "What You Should Know About Paying for Colleges," The College Cost Book, 1989-90 (College Entrance Examination Board, 1989) (attached as Appendix E), p. 2.

Chapter 4

1. Appendix D, p. 2.

2. The information in this section was obtained through Annabelle Fong, Director, Office of Financial Aid, University of Hawaii.

3. Hawaii Rev. Stat., §304-14.6.

4. The 1987 edition of Department of Education, Student Personnel Services Section, Bulletin No. 15 contained 220 pages of information on scholarships and grants, and 11 pages of private loan programs, including where to make application, eligibility, amount of scholarship or loan, limitation on scholastic level (if any), limitation on schools to which proceeds may be applied (if any), limitation on field of study (if any), and miscellaneous information.

5. Hawaii, Department of Education, Student Personnel Services Section, Bulletin No. 15, Scholarship and Financial Aid for Advanced Training Available to Residents of the State of Hawaii, 1985.

6. Annual Register of Grant Support (Academic Media, a division of Cordura Corporation, 1988).

7. Appendix D, p. 2.

8. Hawaii Rev. Stat., §304-14.6.

9. Telephone interview with Captain Michael Wong, Civilian Education Officer, Hawaii National Guard, September 1, 1989.

10. Ibid. This program is currently managed by Hawaii National Guard Master Sergeant Dennis Yoshino, Incentive Manager.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. 38 U.S.C. §§101, 1401 et seq.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. Interview with Annabelle Fong, Director, Office of Financial Aid, University of Hawaii, July 26, 1989.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

20. Appendix D, p. 7.

21. Ibid.

22. Appendix C, Table 3.

23. See Chapter 3, above.

24. Appendix D, p. 6.

Chapter 5

1. David H. Stockham, "The Case for a Nation-Wide Educational Savings Plan," Journal of Student Financial Aid, Spring, 1989, p. 16.

2. Courtney Leatherman, "States' Interest in Tuition Plans Grows; Focus Shifts Toward Savings Programs," Chronical of Higher Education, September 14, 1989, pp. A1, A24-A28.

3. Official Statement, State of Hawaii, General Obligation Bonds of 1988, Series BL, November 18, 1988; interview with Gordon Wong, Branch Chief, Cash Planning and Debt Management Branch, Finance Division, Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii, August 31, 1989. The original structure for the bonds included a $95,000,000 face value, but because the demand on the bonds was for long-term (15- to 20-year maturities) investment, the offering was reduced to a $65,000,000 face value. Ibid.

4. Telephone interview with Gordon Wong, Branch Chief, Cash Planning and Debt Management Branch, Finance Division, Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii, November 16, 1989. Compound interest bonds with a face value of $31,000,000 were offered together with current interest bonds with a face value of $49,000,000. The Department of Budget and Finance does not plan to make college savings

bonds a permanent part if its bond offerings.

5. Aims McGuinness, Jr., and Christine Paulson, "1989 Survey of College Savings and Guaranteed Tuition Programs" (Unpublished, unpaginated survey, Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colorado, 1989), Section III, (hereinafter cited as "1989 ECS Survey").

   States enacting savings plans include: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington. States enacting prepayment plans include: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming. Note that Missouri has enacted both savings and prepayment plans.

6. "1989 ECS Survey," Section III, p. 30.

7. Technical amendments of 1988 to the Tax Code Reform Act of 1986, Pub. L. 100-418 and Pub. L. 100-674; and in Journal of Student Financial Aid, Spring: David H. Stockham, "The Case for a Nation-Wide Educational Savings Plan," p. 19; Jamie P. Merisotis, "An Inventory of Innovative Financing Plans to Help Pay for Higher Education," p. 23; Sandy Baum, "Issues of Equity in College Savings," p. 38.

8. Prepaid tuition plans were popular in the late 1800s and the early 1900s, but apparently died out. Arkansas, Joint Interim Committee on Education of the Arkansas General Assembly, Pre-Paid College Tuition Programs: An Overview, Legislative Document (1988), Staff Report 88-2, pp. 1, 9.

9. Duquesne Alumni Tuition Plan brochure, 1986; telephone interview with Linda Schorr, Director of Alumni Relations, Duquesne University, August 30, 1989.

10. Ibid.

11. Schorr, telephone interview, August 30, 1989.

12. Ibid.

13. Telephone interview with Skip Bailey, Senior Financial Aid Officer, Office of Financial Aid, University of Michigan, September 1, 1989.

14. "1989 ECS Survey," Section III, pp. 18-19.

15. Bailey telephone interview, September 1, 1989.

16. Telephone interview with Robert Bowman, State Treasurer, Chairman of the Board, Michigan Education Trust, Department of Treasury, State of Michigan, September 1, 1989.

17. Bailey telephone interview, September 1, 1989.

18. Bowman telephone interview, September 1, 1989.

19. "1989 ECS Survey."

20. Florida Stat., §240.551(14) (as amended).

21. Florida Stat., §240.551(13) (as amended).

22. Florida Stat., §240.551(6) (as amended).

23. Florida Stat., §240.551(6)(e) (as amended).

24. Telephone interview with Bill Nichols, Financial Administrator, Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Program, August 31, 1989.

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid.

27. The Miami News, December 29, 1988, p. 3A.

28. Nichols telephone interview, August 31, 1989.

29. St. Petersburg Times, January 24, 1989, p. 3B.

30. Ibid.

31. The Chronicle of Higher Education, February 15, 1989, p. A-21.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid.

34. Ibid.

35. Ibid.

36. Telephone interview with Karen Fooks, Director of Student Financial Affairs, University of Florida at Gainesville, August 31, 1989.

37. Ibid.

38. "1989 ECS Survey."

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid.

41. Ibid.

42. Ibid.

43. Ibid.

44. Telephone interview with Bruce Hooper, Manager of Loans and Receivables, University of Wyoming, August 31, 1989.

45. Ibid.; letter from Bruce Hooper to Jean Creadick, September 7, 1989.

46. Hooper interview.

47. Ibid.

48. Ibid.

49. Richard E. Anderson, Prepaying for Higher Education: Why It Works (unpublished, copyright by National Center for Postsecondary Governance and Finance, 1989).

50. Letter from Ellwood A. Voller, Ph.D., President, TMO, to Albert J. Simone, President, University of Hawaii, July 18, 1989; letter from Paul J. McIntyre, Chief Executive Officer, TMO, to Albert J. Simone, July 31, 1989.

51. Letter from Paul J. McIntyre, Chief Executive OFficer, TMO, to Albert J. Simone, President, University of Hawaii, July 31, 1989.

52. Wall Street Journal, July 18, 1989, p. B-1; The Chronicle of Higher Education, July 19, 1989, pp. A-1, A-26; telephone interview with Richard Hawk, Chairman of the Board, HEMAR Education Corporation of America, August 30, 1989.

53. Letter from James L. Fisher, Chairman of the Board, The National Prepaid Tuition Plan, and Richard C. Hawk, Chairman of the Board, HEMAR Education Corporation of America, to Albert J. Simone, President, University of Hawaii, July 19, 1989.

54. Telephone interview with Richard Hawk, Chairman of the Board, HEMAR Education Corporation of America, August 30, 1989.

55. Ibid.

56. Ibid.

57. Ibid.

58. Ibid.

59. Richard E. Anderson, Prepaying for Higher Education: Why It Works (unpublished, copyright by National Center for Postsecondary Governance and Finance, 1989).

60. Ibid., pp. 11-12.

61. Ibid., p. 12.

62. "1989 ECS Survey."

63. Ibid.

64. Ibid.

65. Ibid.

66. Ibid.

67. Interviews with Gordon Wong, Branch Chief, Cash Planning and Debt Management Branch, Finance Division, Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii, August 31, 1989, November 16, 1989.

68. Illinois Stat., ch. 127, par. 651 et seq.

69. Telephone interview with Michael Colsch, Bond Analyst, Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois, August 31, 1989; Robert L. Mandeville and Bill Ledbetter, "State of Illinois' College Savings Bonds," Government Finance Review, February 1989.

70. Ibid.

71. Colsch, telephone interview, August 31m 1989.

72. "1989 ECS Survey."

73. Ibid.

74. Ibid.

75. Ibid.

76. Ibid.

77. Ibid.

78. Ibid.

79. Ibid.

80. Ibid.

81. Ibid.

82. Ibid.

83. Technical Amendments of 1988 to 1986 Tax Reform Act (H.R. 4333 and S. 2238).

84. U.S., Congressional Record, 101st Congress, 1st Sess. 1989, 86, S 7338; letter from Peter A. Roberts, Chairman, College Savings Bank, to Albert J. Simone, President, University of Hawaii, August 2, 1989.

Chapter 6

1. Act No. 316, Section 5.(1), Public Acts of 1986, State of Michigan, attached hereto as Appendix C.

2. Internal Revenue Service, private letter ruling to Michigan Education Trust, March 29, 1988; "1989 ECS Survey," Section III, p. 18; Jamie P. Merisotis, "An Inventory of Innovative Financing Plans to Help Pay for Higher Education," Journal of Student Financial Aid, Spring, 1989, p. 26.

3. Appendix F, Official Statement, State of Hawaii, General Obligation Bonds of 1988, Series BL.

4. Arkansas, Joint Interim Committee on Education of the Arkansas General Assembly, Pre-Paid College Tuition Programs: An Overview, Legislative Document (1988), Staff Report 88-2, p. 1.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Florida, Indiana and Maine have such provisions. "1989 ECS Survey," Section III, pp. 9, 13, and 17.

11. Indiana and Maine have such provisions. Ibid., Section III, pp. 12-13, 16-17.

12. Ibid.

13. See Chapter 3, Tuition Trends; Appendix D, p. 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE, 1989
STATE OF HAWAII

H.R. NO. 120

HOUSE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING A STUDY ON THE FINANCING OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

WHEREAS, recently, college tuitions throughout the country have been increasing at an alarming rate while, at the same time, federal student aid has been declining; and

WHEREAS, these events have advanced the issue of financing higher education as a major concern not only at the state level but also at the federal level as well; and

WHEREAS, many states are considering and some have already implemented a variety of programs to help families plan and save for their children's college education; and

WHEREAS, some of these plans have received national publicity due to their innovative approach, particularly the Michigan prepaid college tuition program, under which a lump-sum advanced tuition payment would guarantee tuition for students to attend any state-school of higher education in the state; and

WHEREAS, a second plan would allow tax-deductible contributions of up to $2,000 per year in a Family Education Account, with contributions and interest being exempt from state income tax, and the money invested could be used for undergraduate programs at any college in the country for any college-related expense; and

WHEREAS, a third alternative is the State Education Savings Bond Plan, similar to a state bond issuance in Hawaii, through which parents can help fund their children's college education costs by purchasing zero-coupon College Savings Bonds whose interests are exempt from state and federal taxes; and

WHEREAS, although there has been a proliferation of programs to address this problem, there appears to be a lack of information on the long term impact of these programs due to the recent development of this issue; and

WHEREAS, before this State takes specific actions to address this complex issue, it would be prudent to:

(1) First gain a better understanding of the wide range of issues and policy questions involved in developing a workable program;

HR HMS 7210

78

H.R. NO. 120

(2) Identify the specific nature of the problem in Hawaii and the types of families with the greatest needs; and

(3) Study the different options available to the State; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Fifteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1989, that the Legislative Reference Bureau is hereby requested to study the overall issue of financing higher education in Hawaii as well as specific alternative financial means to enable more Hawaii students to obtain a higher education in Hawaii or elsewhere; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the study address families with long-term college tuition needs and families with children who plan to attend college in the immediate future; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this study analyze the various programs already established or proposed by the federal government as well as other states that are designed not only to help parents save for their children's college tuition but also to enable more high school students to attend college at their own expense; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the above-described analysis include, but not be limited to, college prepayment and savings plans; zero-coupon college savings bonds; a savings and optional tuition guarantee program; federally guaranteed student loans to be repaid at rates based on a borrower's income; scholarships; and tax-free interest on U.S. Savings Bonds if proceeds are used to pay for college; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this study include but not be limited to:

(1) An identification of the issues and policy questions involved as well as the magnitude and scope of the problems of Hawaii's Families;

(2) An assessment and evaluation of the effectiveness of existing Hawaii loan and savings programs in addressing the problem;

(3) A determination of which income groups within the local community are benefitting from such programs; and

(4) An identification of any "gap" groups of students whose needs are not being currently met by these programs; and

H.R. NO. 120

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Reference Bureau submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 1990; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

OFFERED BY:

MAR 9 1989

HR HMS 7210

David D. Stegmaier

Appendix B

FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

1989-90 FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION PACKET

Use this packet if you are applying for financial assistance through the UHM Financial Aids Office. If you are interested in applying for a Stafford Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan - GSL), or a Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS), you must complete this packet and a GSL or SLS application.

NOTE: Unclassified students and students pursuing a second baccalaureate, second master's, or second doctorate degree are eligible to apply only for a Stafford Loan.

The list of documents needed for your 1989-90 application for aid is on the back of this page. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY. In determining your eligibility for aid, we may still have to ask you for additional information.

For priority consideration of limited funds, early submission of all required documents is encouraged. YOUR APPLICATION IS INCOMPLETE UNTIL ALL APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS ARE RECEIVED BY THE FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE.

---

1. If you did not attend UHM in Spring '89, you must apply for admission as soon as possible. (Obtain form from UHM Admissions Office, Sakamaki Hall C-200, 2530 Dole Street, Honolulu, HI 96822.) Since your financial aid application will not be considered until you are officially admitted as a classified student, please send the Financial Aids Office (FAO) a copy of your admissions letter.

2. The Financial Aid Form (FAF) is the basic document needed to determine your eligibility for all forms of UHM aid (federal, state, private) for which financial need is the criteria. Need is defined as the difference between the Cost of Education (student budget sheet attached) and your (and your family's) resources.

3. If you are an undergraduate, check "yes" on item 99 of the Financial Aid Form to permit the College Scholarship Service (CSS) to send FAF information to the federal processor of the Pell Grant, who will send you the Student Aid Report (SAR). Review the SAR carefully and follow its instructions. Submit all pages to the FAO. Even if you are ineligible for the Pell Grant, you may still be eligible for other forms of UHM aid.

4. If your FAF is received by CSS by March 1, 1989, you have submitted all the required documents to this office and you are eligible for UHM aid, you should receive an Offer Letter in June/July. Late applications will be processed on a chronological basis until funds are depleted.

5. The following special scholarship application forms are available at FAO: CHARLES R. HEMENWAY scholarship funds are available to undergraduates who are Hawaii residents with demonstrated financial need. The RUTH BLACK scholarship is for full-time undergraduates who demonstrate financial need and whose parent(s) is/are currently or formerly employed in the Hawaii construction industry as engineers, contractors or construction workers. The FAF must be submitted to determine eligibility.

6. SUMMER 1989 financial aids in the form of grant, loan and/or College Work-Study are limited to Spring 1989 financial aid recipients only. The 1989-90 FAF must be mailed and received by CSS by March 1, 1989 and all required documents submitted no later than April 15, 1989. Cash aid (loan and grant) awards are limited to applicants who: (1) will graduate during Summer 1989; (2) are enrolled as classified graduate students in Public Health, Social Work or Medicine; or (3) were awarded only one semester of a Pell Grant or received a part-time Pell Grant during the 1988-89 academic year. Obtain the special Summer Session application at FAO in March 1989; deadline is April 15, 1989. NOTE: Amount of summer aid for UHM students will depend on availability of funds.

   Summer College Work-Study is limited to those employed under the program during Spring 1989. A special application will be sent to employees in March through their employers, and must be returned by April 15, 1989. All documents must be promptly submitted. Awards are contingent on at least a 2.0 cumulative GPA including Spring 1989 grades.

--OVER--

F-310-A 12/87

DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR 1989-90 FINANCIAL AIDS

UHM Financial Aids Office, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Submit To ... By ...	Document	Instructions
College Scholarship Service (address and envelope provided in attached form and instructions) Priority given to application received at CSS by March 1, 1989	* FINANCIAL AID FORM (FAF) (basic application document) COMPLETE THIS FORM FIRST	READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY, GIVE ACCURATE INFORMATION. Complete all items on all 4 pages. Enter "0" or "N/A" if applicable, do not leave blanks. If after filing the FAF there are changes in mailing address, financial resources, etc., write to the Financial Aids Office. Complete item #97, indicating "Univ of Hawaii-Manoa Honolulu HI 4867" and where you will live during the school year. SIGN, DATE and SEND APPLICATION AND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER to CSS. Undergraduates - check "yes" on item #99 (for determination of Pell Grant eligibility). All medical students must fill in parents information regardless of age and dependency to be considered for special aid programs.
Financial Aids Office; as soon as possible	*** 1988 Federal Income Tax Return and Schedules or ** Non-Income Tax Filer Certification (NIC)	All applicants must submit a signed copy of their 1988 Federal Income Tax Return to the Financial Aid Office. If you did not file a Federal Tax Return, you must submit a signed Non-Income Tax Filer Certification (NIC). If you answered "yes" to any item in question #47 on the FAF, send only a copy of your 1988 Federal Tax Return or a NIC. If you received any financial aid (other than a PLUS) from UHM during 1988-89, and you did not answer "yes" to any item in question #47, you must also submit a signed copy of your parents 1988 Federal Tax Return or a NIC. You may also be required to provide copies of your and/or parents Federal Tax Returns from the years of 1985 through 1987. You will be notified by the Financial Aid Office if these documents are required. Failure to provide these or other documents requested could result in delays or possible denial of aid.
	* Registration Compliance/Loan Default Form	Must be completed by all applicants.
	* Academic Certification Form (ACF) AND/OR Copy of Admissions Letter	The ACF is required from all continuing UHM students. The ACF and admissions letter are required from all students who previously attended UHM and are returning after an absence of one or more semesters. The admissions letter is required in lieu of the ACF for all first-time students entering UHM in Fall 1989 or Spring 1990 as an undergraduate or graduate.
	** Military Information Sheet (MIS)	Required for applicant, spouse and/or parents, who were/are in any branch of the U.S. Armed Services in 1987 or 1988.
	Photocopy of INS Document (I-151, I-551, or I-94, Certification of Citizenship/Naturalization, Form G-641, Passport)	Required of students who are not U.S. citizens, not born in the U.S.
Prior colleges attended; as soon as possible	* Financial Aid Transcript (FAT)	Complete the student's portion and send one to each college attended whether or not financial aid was received. Not necessary if FAT(s) are already in file.
Agency from which nontaxable income is received; as soon as possible.	** Non-Taxable Income Verification (NIV)	Required of all students (and spouse, family) receiving Social Security, veteran benefits, welfare, unemployment or disability compensation.

* Included in this packet

** Request from the Financial Aids Office

*** Tax form must be official, signed copy. If a foreign country's tax form was filed, submit copy and indicate equivalent values in U.S. dollars.

FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

1989-90 TYPES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

SECTION I

(Based on financial need)

To qualify for the types of financial assistance programs in this section, a student must apply annually using the Financial Aid Form (FAF); must be continuing, or admitted to UHM as a classified student; and meet certain eligibility criteria for the program, such as financial need and satisfactory academic progress toward a degree.

A. SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS:

TUITION WAIVERS (TW) are available to undergraduates and graduates who are Hawaii residents as defined by the Board of Regents for tuition purposes. (Tuition waivers not based on financial need are also available from UHM academic departments. See Section II, A.)

HAWAII STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANTS (HSIG) are tuition waivers available to undergraduate students at both public and private nonprofit higher education institutions in the State of Hawaii. Federal funds are matched by state or institutional funds, and allocated to institutions on a formula based on undergraduate enrollment of the previous Fall term and the cost of tuition. The annual number of HSIG awards given is dependent on UHM's allocation from the state pool of funds. To qualify for the HSIG, a student must be eligible for the PELL Grant and be a HAWAII resident, as defined by the Board of Regents for tuition purposes.

SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (SEOG) are federal grants to undergraduates; Pell eligibility must be established; priority given to those with exceptional financial need. Yearly grants range from $100 to $4,000 depending on determined need and institutional policy.

PELL GRANTS are federal entitlements to undergraduates who have not previously earned a bachelor's degree. Eligibility and the amount of an individual's award are dependent on federal assessment of the degree of need and available federal appropriations. Undergraduate students who apply for financial assistance from the University must also apply specifically for this grant by indicating "yes" to item B99 on the FAF.

FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS are awarded by the University to those who demonstrate exceptional financial need. Financial information of parents must be provided regardless of independency status. The EXCEPTIONAL FINANCIAL NEED SCHOLARSHIPS are awarded to medical students in order of greatest need. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT scholarships are awarded to those from disadvantaged backgrounds or from low income families based upon Bureau of Health Professions criteria. The number and amount awarded depends on federal allocations.

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS: Endowed or privately sponsored scholarships primarily with financial need as the criteria are administered through the Financial Aids Office. Separate applications are not required for these scholarships, except for the CHARLES HEMENWAY and Ruth BLACK Scholarships (forms available at the Financial Aids Office).

B. LOANS: (please request the UHM Student Loan Information sheet for more details)

PERKINS LOAN (formerly the National Direct Student Loan) is a long-term federally-subsidized program available to qualified students. An undergraduate may be awarded up to $4,500 for the first two years of college, $9,000 for all undergraduate years, and up to an aggregate of $18,000 including graduate study. Repayment of the loan at 5% simple interest begins at 6 months (NDSL) and 9 months (Perkins) after the borrower ceases to carry at least a half-time credit load. Deferment or cancellation privileges apply for specific circumstances or public service.

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN (SHEL) is a long-term program available to full-time students who are Hawaii residents as defined by the Board of Regents for tuition purposes. Maximum and aggregate amounts are the same as for the Perkins Loan. Repayment of the loan at 3% simple interest begins 9 months after the borrower ceases to carry at least a half-time credit load. Deferment or cancellation privileges are limited.

NURSING STUDENT LOANS are long-term federally-subsidized programs for students in the associate, baccalaureate or graduate nursing degree programs. The maximum for a 9-month school year is $2,500, for an aggregate total of $10,000. Repayment of the loan at 6% simple interest begins 9 months after the student ceases to carry at least a half-time credit loan. However, loans made on or after Nov. 4, 1988 carry a 5% interest rate. Deferment or cancellation privileges are limited; however, partial repayment by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is possible if the borrower (RN) practices in a federally-approved nursing shortage area.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOAN (HPSL) is a long-term federally-subsidized program available to full-time medical students of exceptional financial need. To be considered for the loan, the parents' sections of the FAF must be completed regardless of the student's age or independent status. The maximum loan for a 9-month school year is $2,500 plus tuition. Repayment of the loan at 9% simple interest begins 12 months after the student ceases to carry a full-time credit load. However, loans made on or after Nov. 4, 1988 carry a 5% interest rate. Deferment or cancellation privileges are limited; however, partial repayment by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is possible if the borrower is practicing in a federally-approved physician shortage area.

Stafford Loan (formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program) is a long-term federally-insured program of funds from commercial lenders. (Determination of financial need is a new criteria based on the 1986 law.) Freshmen and sophomores may be awarded up to $2,625 a year; juniors and seniors, $4,000 a year, for a total maximum of $17,500 for the undergraduate years. Graduate students may be awarded up to $7,500 a year. The maximum aggregate for undergraduate and graduate study is $54,750. Repayment of the loan at 7%, 8% or 9% simple interest (depending on the year of the initial GSL) begins 6 months after the student ceases to carry a full-time credit load (for borrowers with outstanding balances as of 6/30/87), or half-time credit load (new borrowers as of 7/1/87). Deferment or cancellation privileges apply for specific circumstances or public service. Stafford loan applications are available at commercial lenders or at the Financial Aids Office.

NOTE: Unclassified students may borrow a GSL for one year only. Students working toward a second degree at the same or lower level as a prior degree (e.g. second baccalaureate) are given low priority for UHM aid, but may be eligible for the Stafford loan.

HEALTH EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE LOAN (HEAL) is a long-term federally-insured program of funds from commercial lenders available to students in medical, public health and clinical psychology professional schools. Depending on the field of study, up to $12,500 or $20,000 per year may be borrowed to a aggregate limit of $50,000 or $80,000. Repayment begins after residency or internship; the loan must be repaid within 25 years at variable interest compounded quarterly, based on the Treasury Bill rate. Applications are available at the Financial Aids Office.

C. EMPLOYMENT: Part-time employment for students is a form of financial assistance. The University attempts to provide employment opportunities for its students, either under regular institutional employment or the federal COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (CWS) which is a federal source of employment funds for students who have submitted the necessary application forms for financial aid. Hourly wages are in compliance with Hawaii's minimum wage laws, UHM, and federal regulations. Wherever possible, CWS-certified students are accorded first priority for campus jobs in addition to off-campus jobs with selected public and private organizations. Job referral and placement are contingent on the recipient's qualifications and skills and the availability of certified jobs on file in the Student Employment Office and the Job Location and Development Office.

SECTION II (Non-need aid)

Other forms of student assistance for merit/talent are available, and may require filing a separate application form(s).

A. SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS:

REGENTS SCHOLARSHIP FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE: Twenty scholarships of $4,000 per year plus a full tuition waiver will be awarded to entering freshmen who have a combined SAT score of at least 1200, a high school GPA of 3.5 or better, and are residents of Hawaii. This scholarship is renewable for four years upon maintenance of eligibility and includes an additional one-time $2,000 grant in the junior year for an approved travel abroad or exchange program. Contact the Admissions Office or the Financial Aids Office for details.

PRESIDENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT SCHOLARSHIP: Ten scholarships of $4,000 per year plus a full tuition waiver will be awarded to juniors who have a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.7, have demonstrated sustained progress in academic courses, and show superior academic achievement or creative endeavor. This scholarship is renewable for one year upon maintenance of eligibility and includes a $2,000 one-time grant for academic travel during the summer of the junior year. Contact the Admissions Office or the Financial Aids Office for details.

TUITION WAIVERS are available to classified undergraduate and graduate students based on eligibility criteria set by departments/colleges/schools, or special UHM programs. For details, contact the specific department in which enrolled; or the Athletic, Orchestra or Band programs. TWs are also available to Hawaii residents who are 60 years of age older; and are Hawaii veterans who served in the Southeast Asian theatre of conflict between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975, were not dishonorably discharged, and are classified undergraduates. For details contact the Senior Citizens/Veterans' Office. Residents of Hawaii who are classified undergraduates and active in the Hawaii National Guard or Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard are eligible for TWs upon certification from the commanding officer of the unit. For details, contact the Financial Aids Office.

PACIFIC ASIAN SCHOLARSHIPS are waivers of tuition to undergraduates and graduates for academic merit (3.5 cumulative GPR or better), who are pursuing a course of study relevant to the Pacific and Asian region. Applications for undergraduate students are available from the College of Hawaiian, Pacific, and Asian Studies; graduate students should contact the Graduate Division for more details.

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS from private and public sources for a wide variety of undergraduate and graduate study in Hawaii or elsewhere, may be sought through information provided by high schools, public libraries and post-secondary institutions' financial aids offices, academic department and libraries. The Hawaii Department of Education's Bulletin #15 is an excellent compendium of sources. The UHM Office of Research Administration may be contacted for graduate national scholarships, grants and fellowships.

B. LOANS: Application forms are available upon request from the UHM Financial Aids Office or lending institutions/agencies.

PLUS (Parent) LOANS are non-subsidized federally guaranteed loans of up to $4,000 yearly from commercial lenders for parents of dependent students. Repayment of principal and interest (not to exceed 12%) begins 60 days after funds are disbursed. Forms are available from the UHM Financial Aids Office and participating lenders.

SUPPLEMENTAL LOANS FOR STUDENTS (SLS) are non-subsidized federally guaranteed loans of up to $4,000 yearly from commercial lenders for independent undergraduate and graduate/professional students. Repayment of principal and interest (not to exceed 12%) may be deferred with approval of the lender while enrolled full-time. The FINANCIAL AID FORM (FAF) must also be processed. SLS forms are available from the UHM Financial Aids Office and participating lenders.

SPECIAL NOTE: BECAUSE OF CONTINUING CHANGES IN FINANCIAL AID LAWS AND REGULATIONS, INFORMATION HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

1989-90 COST OF EDUCATION

Decisions students make concerning their post-secondary education are among the most important they will make during their lives. Often decisions are made based on the cost of that education. To assist students and their parents in planning ahead for matriculation at the University of Hawaii, listed below are normative budgets applicable to all UH campuses. These budgets are annually developed, reviewed, and issued by the UH Office of Planning, Policy and Budget.

UHM Resident Undergraduate Student Budgets - 1989-90 (9 months)

	Student Living with Parent	Student Living w/ Roommates (Off-Campus)	Student Living in UH Dorm
Tuition [1]	$1,230	$1,230	$1,230
Fees	97	97	97
Books and Supplies [3]	500	500	500
Meals and Housing [2]	1,911	5,115	2,927
Personal Expenses [2]	724	869	869
Transportation [3]	207	207	207
TOTAL (Living Cost/Month)	$4,669 (316)	$8,018 (688)	$5,830 (445)

1 a) Non-Resident undergraduate full-time (12 credits) tuition charge is $3,680/year.
b) Graduate and professional school academic year full-time (12 credits) tuition charges are as follows:

	Resident	Non-Resident
Graduate	$1,460	$4,380
Law	1,910	5,730
Medicine	4,830	14,490

2 Based upon information released April 1982, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted by 1989-90 inflation factor as projected by the Hawaii State Department of Labor and Statistics.

3 Reflects data compiled by the special UH systemwide Student Budget Committee.

It should be noted that the expected parental contribution derived from federally approved needs analysis systems consist of not only parental assistance for direct educational expenses (tuition, fees, books, supplies, and transportation), but also for "in-kind" noncash expenses (room and board provided by parents when a student lives at home).

Each student is expected to contribute an amount determined by federal law toward educational expenses .

If a student finds it is unlikely that he or she can rely on parental or own resources to meet college expenses, the financial aids application should be submitted. Please contact UHM's Financial Aids Office for appropriate forms.

The Financial Aids Office exists to assist qualified students with demonstrated financial need to continue their education. Federal, state and private scholarship and loan programs are administered by the office. For further inquiry, feel free to write the office, or call 948-7251.

F-311 04/14/88

FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

_____ _____
(Please Print) Last Name First M.I. Social Security Number

1989-90 STATEMENT OF REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE

To receive any federally assisted loans, grants or work study programs, I certify that (check either 1 or 2) ....

1._____ I am not required to be registered with Selective Service because (check one)

_____ I am a female.
_____ I am in the armed services on active duty (Note: Members of the Reserves and National Guard are not considered active duty).
_____ I have not reached my 18th birthday.
_____ I was born before 1960.
_____ I am a permanent resident of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
_____ I am a citizen of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau.

2._____ I am registered with the Selective Service.

_____ _____
Signature Date

LOAN DEFAULT AND GRANT REFUND STATUS

I hereby do fully affirm that at present, I do not owe a repayment on a Pell Grant, Supplemental Grant or State Student Incentive Grant to any institution. Further, I am not currently in default on any National Direct Student Loan, Perkins Loan, Stafford Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan), Federally Insured Student Loan, or PLUS or SLS loan which has been paid or guaranteed by the Secretary of Education.

* * * * * *

_____ _____
Student's Signature Date

Return this signed form to the Financial Aids Office at the above address as soon as possible.

F-315 2/89

FINANCIAL AID TRANSCRIPT

PART I: Instructions to the STUDENT. If you ever attended another postsecondary institution, you must complete Part I of this form and submit it to the Financial Aid Office of that institution. Federal regulations require that a Financial Aid Transcript request be sent to every institution you previously attended.

Name _____ Social Security _____
Last First M.I. Maiden

Name used at previous institution (if different from above) _____

I request the Financial Aid Office at _____ which I attended from _____ to _____ to provide the information requested in Part II to the institution shown below:

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII - MANOA
FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

I did____ did not____ receive aid while a student at this institution.

Student's Signature (optional): _____

Student's Address: _____

_____

(Fold here for window envelope)

☐ INSTITUTIONAL REQUEST

PART II: To be completed by the Student Financial Aid Office at the previous institution.

SECTION A: Other Institutions Attended (Everyone must complete this section):

___ The institution has information indicating the student attended the following institutions other than this institution:

_____

_____

SECTION B:

___ The student neither received nor benefited from any Title IV aid while at this institution.
___ The transcript pertains solely to years for which the institution no longer has and is no longer required to keep records under the Title IV program recordkeeping requirements.
___ The student first received Title IV aid at this institution for award year _____ mo/yr - mo/yr

Sources of Assistance	# of Academic Years		Award Years and Amounts of Assistance (List amounts disbursed excluding refunds) July 1 19__ June 30 19__	July 1 19__ June 30 19__	July 1 19__ June 30 19__	July 1 19__ June 30 19__	July 1 19__ June 30 19__
SEOG		Initial					
		Continuing					
PELL Total Disbursement (include BEOG)							
Scheduled Award							
NDSL / PERKINS* (circle)							
GSL/FISL							
SSIG/State Grant (optional)							
Other Aid (identify each) (optional) Hawaii State Higher Education Loan							
NPSL / NSL (circle)							
HEAL							
PLUS /ALAS / SLS (circle)							

Pell Grant History

Did the student receive his/her first Pell Grant for a period of enrollment beginning on or after July 1, 1987? ___Yes ___No If yes, give the number of years (full-time equivalents) received. _____

SECTION C: Complete the first statement and check all others that apply:

1. The student first received Title IV aid at this institution for award year _____
mo/yr - mo/yr

2. Check all that apply:

___The student received any Title IV aid as an independent student
___ in the current (19_____-19_____) award year;
___ in the previous (19_____-19_____) award year.
___The student had an outstanding balance on an NDSL loan at this institution on July 1, 1987.
___The student owes a refund on a Pell Grant or SEOG at this institution.
___The student is in default on a Perkins, NDSL, or Income Contingent Loan (ICL) at this institution.
___The institution knows the student owes a refund on SSIG received for attending this institution.
___The institution knows that the student is in default on a GSL, FISL, SLS, or PLUS (ALAS) loan made for attendance at this institution, or on a Consolidation Loan.

SECTION D: GSL/SLS/PLUS History at This Institution:

1. List the period of the loan and amount of each GSL, SLS, and student PLUS loan received by the student for attendance at your institution (include current loans):

GSL		SLS		Student PLUS (ALAS)	
Period	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount

2. List the period of the loan and amount of each PLUS loan received by the student's parents for the student's attendance at your institution (include current loans):

Period	Amount

SECTION E: This section must be completed.

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____
Typed Name _____ Title _____
Name of Institution _____
Address _____
_____
Telephone _____
Comments _____
_____
_____
_____

6/88

FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

1989-90 SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC PROGRESS POLICY

STUDENT'S COPY

Only classified students (students who have been accepted into a degree program by a college/school) who are or will be at least half-time students are eligible for financial aid. A combination of factors is reviewed to determine an applicant's eligibility, including an evaluation of his/her academic record at UHM.

The University is required to annually verify that each applicant for financial assistance is making satisfactory progress towards a degree at UHM by reference to a time frame, courses taken, course credits and grades. The time frame is based on full-time status as defined by the institution. The minimum cumulative grade-point ratio (GPR) required for eligibility has been established in accordance with the University and College minimum requirements for good academic standing.

ALL CONTINUING AND RETURNING CLASSIFIED UHM STUDENTS WITH AN ACADEMIC HISTORY AT UHM MUST HAVE THE ATTACHED ACADEMIC CERTIFICATION FORM COMPLETED, AND RETURNED TO THE FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE TO COMPLETE THEIR APPLICATION FOR THE 1989-90 SUMMER AND ACADEMIC YEAR.

The policy cited below applies to all UHM students applying for any type of federal, state or private financial aid resources administered and managed by UHM, including loans for students from private lenders which are guaranteed or reinsured by the federal government. Exceptions to this policy may be appealed in writing or in person to the Director of Financial Aids with whom the final decision rests.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. The number of semesters a full-time student is eligible for financial aids is determined by his/her credits and class standing at the point of initial entry to UHM:

Credit Range	Class Standing	Maximum Number of Eligible Semesters
0 - 24	Freshman	10
25 - 54	Sophomore	8
55 - 88	Junior	6
89 and above	Senior	4

   a. Students in a UHM sanctioned 5-year program will be allowed an additional 2 semesters of eligibility.

   b. Because of limited funds, students who have earned sufficient credits applicable toward their degree will not be eligible for additional semester(s) of aid, even though they may not have used their maximum semesters of eligibility.

2. Financial aid applicants are expected to maintain a cumulative GPR of at least 2.0 earned at UHM.

3. When a student becomes a financial aid recipient, the student is obligated to earn at least the number of credits upon which awards are based. Although 12 credits per semester is considered full-time status, it should be noted that at some time during the semesters of eligibility for aid, students will have to earn extra credits to graduate within the time frame indicated above. If a recipient does not earn the number of credits on which the awards are based, the deficiency will have to be earned in the subsequent semester or summer immediately preceding the next academic year.

4. Students who received an incomplete ("I") grade in a semester will be given one semester of grace, since the grade does not have to be made up until the middle of the subsequent semester. However, it should be noted that "I" grades will generally not be viewed favorably in assessing academic progress.

5. Students who repeat courses, change majors or have double majors or have a history of withdrawals will not be allowed additional semesters of eligibility for aid.

6. Credits and grades earned by an applicant will be reviewed at the end of the academic year to ascertain satisfactory progress.

7. UHM financial aid recipients who enroll for credit courses in the College of Continuing Education or who are concurrently registered at another institution, must submit copies of their tuition fee slips for that semester to the Financial Aids Office.

(Over for Graduate Student Information)

1989-90 SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC PROGRESS POLICY

GRADUATE STUDENTS

1. The number of semesters a graduate student is eligible for financial aid is determined by length of time required by a full-time student to complete a particular degree program. The time frame for the completion of all master's and doctoral programs is given below on the basis of the minimum number of credits required for each program.

   The maximum period of financial aid eligibility is 14 semesters (7 years). This is in accordance with the Graduate Division's 7-year limitation rule for completion of either the master's or doctoral program.

Degree Program	Minimum Credits Required	Number of Eligible Semesters			
		Plan B		Plan A	
		Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
MASTER's	30, 31, 32, 33	4	8	6	12
	36, 39	5	10	7	14
	42, 44, 45, 48	6	12	8	14
	52, 54	7	14	9	14
	60	8	14	10	14
DOCTORAL	(None Specified)			14	14

2. Because funds are limited, students will be eligible for financial aid in one degree program only. Students who enroll in concurrent degree programs or who change their field of study will not be eligible for additional semesters of aid.

3. Financial aid applicants are expected to maintain a cumulative grade point ratio of at least 3.0 earned at the UHM as classified graduate students.

4. Students who receive an incomplete ("I") grade must complete the course in the semester immediately following. Students are advised that "I" grades are generally not viewed favorably in the assessment of academic progress.

5. Credits and grades earned by an applicant will be reviewed at the end of each academic year to ascertain satisfactory progress. Full-time students are expected to complete eight to nine credits toward the degree each semester for satisfactory progress (part-time students, four to five credits).

6. The time frame and incremental progress outlined above requires the completion of the form by the Graduate Division Assistant Dean's Office.

7. Law and Medical School students are subject to the standards of their respective schools for certification of academic progress.

8. UHM financial aid recipients who enroll for credit courses at night in the College of Continuing Education must submit copies of their tuition fee slips for that semester to the Financial Aids Office.

1989-90 ACADEMIC CERTIFICATION FORM

REQUIRED FOR ONLY CONTINUING AND RETURNING CLASSIFIED STUDENTS

ALL students who have an academic history at UHM are annually required to certify via this form that they are making satisfactory progress toward the degree for which the are working to qualify for financial assistance (see attached Student's Copy for policy). This form is NOT REQUIRED from students who have not received grades from UHM. For those who have recently been admitted to an advanced degree program and will begin their studies toward that degree in a subsequent semester, a copy of the admissions letter is acceptable in lieu of this form.

Please make an appointment to see an Academic Advisor at the Student Services Office in the undergraduate college, or Professional School (e.g. Law, Medicine) in which you are CURRENTLY enrolled for the completion of this form. Other graduate students must see the Assistant Dean for Student Services at the Graduate Division. NOTE: DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR 1989-90 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WILL BE MADE ONLY AFTER REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, AND IF APPLICABLE A CHECK OF CREDITS AND GRADES EARNED FOR THE SEMESTER DURING WHICH THE FORM IS SUBMITTED.

STUDENT SECTION

Student's Name (PRINT)_____ Soc. Sec. No. _____

1. Class Level at Initial Entry (e.g. Fresh, Soph) _____ Sem and Yr. _____

2. Current Class Level _____ College/School _____

3. Major _____ Current Degree Sought (e.g. BA, MA, PhD) _____

   If in Master's Program, Plan A _____ Plan B _____

   If in a Certificate Program, name of program _____

Date _____ Student's Signature _____

COLLEGE SECTION

1. Last enrolled at UHM (Sem/Term/Yr) _____ Cum GPR _____

2. CREDITS: Advanced/Transfer _____

   Earned at UHM _____

   Current Semester _____

   Balance required to earn degree _____

3. Expected Date of Graduation (Month/Year) _____

The student named above is making satisfactory academic progress toward completion of degree requirements within the time frame specified in the "Satisfactory Academic Progress Policy" stated on the back.

( ) YES ( ) NO

Comments: _____

I verify that to my knowledge the above information is accurate.

Signature of College's Student Services Office Advisor; or Assistant Dean, Student Services, Graduate Division Office or Professional School _____

(COLLEGE STAMP)

Printed Name _____

Telephone Extension _____ Date _____

F-313-3 Rev. 12/87

92

FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

1989-90 SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC PROGRESS POLICY

Only classified students (students who have been accepted into a degree program by a college/school) who are at least half-time students are eligible for financial aid. A combination of factors is reviewed to determine an applicant's eligibility, including the evaluation of one's academic record at UHM.

The University is required to annually verify that each applicant for financial assistance is making satisfactory progress towards a degree at UHM by reference to a time frame, courses taken, course credits, and grades. The time frame is based on full-time status as defined by the institution. The minimum cumulative grade-point ratio (GPR) required for eligibility has been established in accordance with the University and College minimum requirements for good academic standing.

The policy cited below applies to all UHM students applying for any type of federal, state or private financial aid resources administered and managed by UHM, including student loans from private lenders which are guaranteed or reinsured by the federal government. Exceptions to this policy may be appealed in writing or in person to the Director of Financial Aids with whom the final decision rests.

==========

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. The number of semesters a full-time student is eligible for financial aids is determined by his/her credits and class standing at the point of initial entry to UHM:

Credit Range	Class Standing	Maximum Number of Eligible Semesters
0 - 24	Freshman	10
25 - 54	Sophomore	8
55 - 88	Junior	6
89 and above	Senior	4

   a. Students in a UHM sanctioned 5-year program will be allowed an additional 2 semesters of eligibility.

   b. Because of limited funds, students who have earned sufficient credits applicable toward their degree will not be eligible for additional semester(s) of aid, even though they may not have used their maximum semesters of eligibility.

2. Financial aid applicants are expected to maintain a cumulative GPR of at least 2.0 for credits earned at UHM.

==========

GRADUATE STUDENTS

1. The number of semesters a graduate student is eligible for financial aid is determined by length of time required by a full-time student to complete a particular degree program. The time frame for the completion of all master's and doctoral programs is given below on the basis of the minimum number of credits required for each program.

Degree Program	Minimum Credits Required	Number of Eligible Semesters: Plan B Full-Time	Plan B Part-Time	Plan A Full-Time	Plan A Part-Time
MASTER's	30, 31, 32, 33	4	8	5	12
	36, 39	5	10	7	14
	42, 44, 45, 48	6	12	8	14
	52, 54	7	14	9	14
	60	8	14	10	14
DOCTORAL	(None Specified)			14	14

   Because funds are limited, students will be eligible for financial aid in one degree program only. Students who enroll in concurrent degree programs or who change their field of study will not be eligible for additional semesters of aid.

2. Financial aid applicants are expected to maintain a cumulative GPR of at least 3.0 earned at the UHM as classified graduate students.

3. Law and Medical School students are subject to the standards of their respective schools for the certification of academic progress.

F-313-4 12/87

STATE STUDENT AID SOURCES

The following list of state agencies is provided to meet regulations of the HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1986 which require schools to inform Guaranteed Student Loan borrowers about sources of state grant assistance.

ALABAMA
Alabama Commission on Higher Education
1 Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery, Alabama 36197-0001

ALASKA
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
400 Willoughby Avenue
Box FP
Juneau, Alaska 99811

ARIZONA
Commission for Postsecondary Education
3030 North Central Ave., Suite 1407
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

ARKANSAS
Department of Higher Education
1220 West 3rd Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA
California Student Aid Commission
1410 Fifth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

COLORADO
Colorado Commission on Higher Education
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT
Connecticut Department of Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

DELAWARE
Delaware Higher Education Loan Program
Carvel State Office Building
820 North French Street, 4th Floor
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Office of Postsecondary Education
Research and Assistance
D.C. Department of Human Services
1331 H Street, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005

FLORIDA
Office of Student Financial Assistance
Department of Education
Knott Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

GEORGIA
Georgia Student Finance Commission
2082 East Exchange Place, Suite 200
Tucker, Georgia 30084

HAWAII
Information provided in UHM
Financial Aid Packet for 1988-89

IDAHO
Office of State Board of Education
650 West State Street, Room 307
Boise, Idaho 83720

ILLINOIS
Illinois State Scholarship Commission
106 Wilmot Road
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

INDIANA
State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana
964 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

IOWA
Iowa College Aid Commission
201 Jewett Building
9th and Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

KANSAS
Kansas Board of Regents
Suite 609, Capitol Tower
400 SW 8th
Topeka, Kansas 66603

KENTUCKY
Education Assistance Authority
1050 U.S. 127 South
West Frankfort Office Complex
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

LOUISIANA
Governor's Special Commission on Education and Services
P.O. Box 44127, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

MAINE
Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services
Division of Higher Education Services
State House Station 119
Augusta, Maine 04333

MARYLAND
Maryland State Scholarship Board
2100 Guilford Avenue, 2nd Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

MASSACHUSETTS
Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education
Scholarship Office
330 Stuart Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

MICHIGAN
Michigan Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing, Michigan 48909

MINNESOTA
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board
Capitol Square, Suite 400
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

MISSISSIPPI
Mississippi Postsecondary Education Financial Assistance Board
P.O. Box 2336
Jackson, Mississippi 39225-2336

MISSOURI
Coordinating Board for Higher Educati
P.O. Box 1438
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

MONTANA
Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena, Montana 59620

NEBRASKA
Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

NEVADA
Financial Aid Services
University of Nevada, Reno
Room 200 TSSC
Reno, Nevada 89557

NEW HAMPSHIRE
New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
2 1/2 Beacon Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY
Department of Higher Education
Office of Student Assistance Plaza
C. N. 540
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501-4295

NEW YORK
New York State Higher Education Services Corporation
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12255

NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515-268

NORTH DAKOTA
North Dakota Student Financial
Assistance Program
10th Floor, State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 5805-0154

OHIO
Ohio Board of Regents
Student Assistance Office
3600 State Office Tower
30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43216

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher
Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

OREGON
Oregon State Scholarship Commission
1445 Willamette Street, No. 9
Eugene, Oregon 97401

PENNSYLVANIA
Pennsylvania Higher Education
Assistance Agency
660 Boas Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island Higher Education
Assistance Authority
560 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, Rhode Island 02886

SOUTH CAROLINA
Higher Education Tuition Grants Agency
411 Keenan Building
Box 11638
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

SOUTH DAKOTA
Department of Education and Cultural
Affairs
Richard F. Kneip Building
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-2293

TENNESSEE
Tennessee Student Assistance
Corporation
B-3 Capitol Towers, Suite 9
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5097

TEXAS
Coordinating Board, Texas College and
University System
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

UTAH
Utah State Board of Regents
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
355 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1205

VERMONT
Vermont Student Assistance Corporation
Champlain Mill
P.O. Box 2000
Winooski, Vermont 05404-2000

VIRGINIA
State Council of Higher Education for
Virginia
James Monroe Building
101 N. 14th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

WASHINGTON
Higher Education Coordinating Board
908 East Fifth Avenue
Olyepia, Washington 98504

WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia Board of Regents
P.O. Box 4007
Charleston, West Virginia 25364

WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board
P.O. Box 7885
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

WYOMING
Wyoming Community College Commission
2301 Central Avenue
Barrett Building, 3rd Floor
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

AMERICAN SAMOA
American Samoa Community College
P.O. Box 2609
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
Council on Higher Education
Box F-UPR Station
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00931

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
MARSHALL ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF PALAU
Community College of Micronesia
P.O. Box 159
Kolonia, Ponape, F.S.M. 96941

VIRGIN ISLANDS
Board of Education
P.O. Box 11900
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801

GUAM
University of Guam
UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96913

PUERTO RICO
Council on Higher Education
Box Z, UPR Station
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931

FAF®

FINANCIAL AID FORM

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE
THE COLLEGE BOARD

Hawaii

School Year 1989-90

Important—Read carefully before completing this form.

If you need financial aid, you will have to have financial information about yourself and your family sent to each college to which you apply as well as to certain federal and state aid programs. This **Financial Aid Form** permits you to apply for scholarships, grants, loans, and work-study awards from all possible sources—federal, state, institutional, and private. CHECK WITH THE COLLEGES YOU WANT TO ATTEND AND WITH YOUR STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS TO SEE IF THEY NEED YOUR FAF INFORMATION.

If you are applying ONLY for federal financial aid, you can use the free "Application for Federal Student Aid," which is available from your high school guidance counselor or college financial aid office. Federal financial aid includes those grants and loans that are described in this instruction booklet under the title Federal Student Financial Aid Programs.

Check with your high school guidance counselor, college financial aid office, or state scholarship agency as to which form to file. During 1988-89, about 60 percent of all applicants for student assistance filed this form or a similar one, while 40 percent filed the free federal application.

WARNING: You must fill out this form accurately. **THE INFORMATION THAT YOU SUPPLY CAN BE CHECKED** by your college or by the U.S. Department of Education. You may be asked to provide U.S. income tax returns, the worksheets in this booklet, and other information. If you can't or don't provide these records, you may not get federal aid.

If you get federal student aid based on incorrect information, you will have to pay it back, you may also have to pay fines and fees. If you purposely give false or misleading information on your form, you may be subject to a fine of $10,000, receive a prison sentence, or both.

What is the Financial Aid Form?

The Financial Aid Form (FAF) is a form that you fill out if you want to apply for financial aid for the school year 1989-90 from:

- Colleges where you are thinking of going after high school or where you now go
- State scholarship and grant programs
- Federal student financial aid programs

The information you give on the FAF is confidential. Only the filer can authorize the release of the information on the FAF. (See statement under Privacy Act in **"Additional Information on Federal Student Aid Programs"** on page 8.) Your FAF information is kept on file for seven years after your form is processed.

After you complete the FAF, send it with the correct fee to the CSS. The College Scholarship Service (CSS) is the financial aid division of the College Board, a national, not-for-profit association of colleges, high schools, state agencies, and educational organizations. The CSS will analyze your FAF and send the information to the colleges and programs that you list or authorize on your FAF. Each college or program then decides whether you will get financial aid and how much aid you will get. **CSS doesn't award financial aid.**

How do I apply for student financial aid from:

- ***Colleges and state scholarship and grant programs?***

Check with the colleges you want to attend and with your state scholarship and grant program to see if they need your FAF information. If so, list them in question 97. Your information will be sent to them. You cannot change or delete a college or program once your form is processed. You can, however, send the information to additional colleges or programs. (See the instructions at bottom right.) Some colleges may require you to fill out other forms as well.

- ***Federal student financial aid programs?***

You apply for federal student financial aid programs by checking "Yes" in question 99. You'll find more information in this booklet.

How much does it cost to send FAF information to colleges and state scholarship and grant programs?

It costs $8.25 for the first college and $6.25 for each other college you list in question 97. Don't send cash. Make your check or money order out to the College Scholarship Service.

The correct processing fee must be sent with your FAF. If it is not, your FAF will be returned to you unprocessed. Don't send the processing fee separately from your FAF. It also will be returned.

When should I fill out the FAF?

Fill out, sign, date, and mail the FAF (and the correct processing fee) after **January 1, 1989**. Any FAF received before January 1, 1989 will be returned to you unprocessed. If possible, you should send your FAF at least one month before the earliest deadline of the colleges and programs that you list in question 97. Remember that CSS can't establish or change deadlines. Colleges and programs establish them. At the very latest, CSS must receive your FAF by **May 1, 1990**.

What is my CSS "Estimated Contribution"?

The CSS estimates what you and your family can pay toward your costs for college. Remember that each college or program makes the final decision about how much you and your family can pay. Because of this, the amount that the college or program figures can be higher or lower than the CSS Preliminary Estimated Contribution.

The CSS will send you an Acknowledgment showing the information that was used to calculate your estimated contribution. If you need to correct any information that you send to CSS, please wait until you receive the Acknowledgment before making your corrections. There is a $6.25 charge for any changes you make.

Where do I send the FAF?

After you fill out the FAF, put it and the correct processing fee in the envelope that you'll find inside this booklet. Mail the envelope by **regular first class mail** to the address below:

College Scholarship Service
P.O. Box 23420
Oakland, CA 94623

(Special handling such as registered, certified, or express mail will delay processing of your form.)

Will the CSS tell me when it has finished analyzing my FAF?

Yes. The CSS will send you an Acknowledgment after it has analyzed your FAF. **The Acknowledgment (showing the information given on the FAF and your "Estimated Contribution") will be sent to the student's mailing address given in question 2 of the FAF.** You should get your Acknowledgment about one month after you send your FAF to the CSS. If you need to know your status before that time, please wait two weeks from the date you mail your FAF before contacting CSS.

The Acknowledgment will list the colleges and programs to which your FAF was sent. If you list more than eight colleges to get your FAF information, the first Acknowledgment will list only the first eight. A second Acknowledgment which will list the additional colleges will be sent to you at a later date.

If you don't hear from the CSS within one month after you have filed the FAF, you can call the following toll-free number: 800-772-3537 (Alaska and Hawaii 800-558-5885). If all lines are busy, you can call 215-750-8400 to reach the Princeton, NJ office or 415-653-4242 to reach the Berkeley/Oakland, CA office. The following telephone numbers have been designated Telephone Devices for the Deaf: 215-750-8009 (Princeton Office) and 415-420-1737 (Berkeley/Oakland Office). If you call the 215 or 415 area code numbers, there is a toll charge.

Normal business hours are 8:15 A.M.-4:00 P.M. for the Princeton Office (Eastern Time Zone) and the Berkeley/Oakland Office (Pacific Time Zone). The above numbers can be reached only during these periods.

What if I later want to send my FAF to another college or program?

The Acknowledgment form has a section that you can send to CSS if you later want your FAF to go to another college or program. The section is called the Additional College Request (ACR) form. The fee for the ACR is $8.25 for the first college or program you list and $6.25 for each additional one.

Note: Some colleges and programs may ask you to send a copy of your and/or your parents' income tax return to them. If so, send it directly to the college or program. If you don't give the income tax information that is asked for, you may not receive aid. **Don't send income tax or W-2 forms with your FAF to the CSS, as they normally will not be kept or sent to colleges and programs.**

Copyright © 1988 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.
College Board, College Scholarship Service, CSS, FAF, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board.

FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

You can use this form as the first step in applying for student financial aid from five different federal student assistance programs. These programs are offered by the U.S. Department of Education (U.S.E.D.). More than 8,500 schools take part in one or more of the federal programs. However, some schools do not take part in all the programs. The information on this page will answer some of your questions about these five programs. **For more information on federal student financial aid programs, see "ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS" on page 8.**

NOTE: If you are directed to complete the purple and white areas of the form, and your parents' and your (and your spouse's) combined adjusted gross incomes (or earnings if you and your parents will not file a 1988 tax return) were $15,000 or less in 1988, and neither you (and your spouse) nor your parents will file a U.S. Income Tax Form 1040 in 1988 OR if you are directed to complete the gray and white areas of the form, and your (and your spouse's) adjusted gross incomes (or earnings if you and your spouse will not file a 1988 tax return) were $15,000 or less in 1988 and neither you nor your spouse will file a U.S. Income Tax Form 1040 in 1988, THEN you may be eligible to file the Application for Federal Student Aid, which has fewer questions for low-income students. However, virtually all state agencies and most colleges will require you to complete the FAF to be considered for state and institutional aid. Check with your college financial aid office if you are unsure of which form to complete.

Who Can Get Aid from the Five Federal Student Aid Programs

Eligibility Criteria	Pell Grants	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG)	College Work-Study (CWS)	Perkins Loans	Guaranteed Student Loans* (GSL)
Undergraduate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Graduate	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
At least half-time	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes
Must pay back	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Must be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Must be registered with the Selective Service (if required)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Must have financial need	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Must attend a participating school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Must be working toward a degree or certificate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes***
Must be making satisfactory academic progress	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Must not be in default or owe a refund on any grant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bachelor's degree makes applicant ineligible	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

* Renamed Stafford Loans.
** In some cases, students going to school less than half-time may be eligible. Check with the financial aid administrator.
*** In some cases, students don't have to be in a degree or certificate program. Check with your financial aid administrator.

INSTRUCTIONS

Read the instructions as you fill out this form. Mistakes will delay the processing of your form. Some instructions appear on the form itself. Since these instructions are self-explanatory, no additional information is provided. Where additional information is necessary, you will find it in this instruction booklet. BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO FILL OUT THE FORM, TEAR IT OUT OF THE BOOKLET AND LAY IT ALONGSIDE THE INSTRUCTIONS SO THAT YOU CAN CHECK FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AS YOU GO ALONG. The instructions for this form will usually answer questions that you have. If you need more help, see your high school guidance counselor or your college financial aid administrator.

Although other people (besides the student who is applying for aid) may help fill out this form, it is about the student. In this form, the words "you" and "your" always mean the student. The word "college" means a college, university, graduate or professional school, vocational or technical school, or any other school beyond high school. "Student financial aid" means money from educational loans, grants, and scholarships. It also means earnings from the College Work-Study Program or other earnings you received based on your financial aid administrator's determination of your financial need.

Records you will need

Get together these records for yourself and your family.

- 1988 U.S. income tax return (IRS Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ)
- W-2 forms and other records of money earned in 1988
- Records of untaxed income, such as veterans, social security, AFDC or ADC, or welfare benefits
- Current bank statements
- Current mortgage information
- Records of medical and dental bills that were paid in 1988
- Business and farm records
- Records of stocks, bonds, and other investments

Keep these records.

Won't file a tax return. Even if you and your spouse or your parents don't file an income tax return for 1988, you will need to know earnings for the year. You may need records showing the amount of income you reported on this form.

Tax return not completed yet. If you, your spouse, and/or your parents haven't completed a 1988 U.S. income tax return but will be filing one, **it is recommended that you complete your tax return before filling out this FAF.** Knowing what will be on your tax return will help you to fill out the FAF accurately. When your FAF is compared with the official 1988 IRS Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ that is filed by you and your family, the financial information must agree. If there are any errors, **you will have to correct the information and send it back to the U.S.E.D.** If this happens, it will take longer to determine whether you are eligible for federal student aid. It could mean a delay in getting student financial aid.

If you, your spouse, and/or your parents filed or will file a **"Foreign Tax Return"** or are a **"Native American,"** see page 8.

Important

When you fill out this form:

Your FAF will be scanned by machine and then processed by computer. You must be sure to follow the instructions below. If you do so, you will avoid errors which would cause a delay in the processing of your FAF.

- Don't write in the margins of the form or outside the answer boxes or spaces. If you do, the scanning machine can't see your answers and your information will not be used by CSS. Use Section P for explanations.
- Use only a pen with black or blue ink; don't use a pencil. Pencil and other color inks can't be seen by the scanning machine. Print carefully, so that your form will be easy to read.
- Don't erase your answer if you make a mistake. If you checked a box incorrectly, fill in that box completely and then check the correct box. If you want to change any of your other answers that you have written in, cross out the incorrect answer and write in the correct one directly above. See examples below.

DO THIS TO CORRECT MISTAKES!

Wrong Answer → 1 ■ Full-time
Correct Answer → 2 ☑ At least half-time but less than full-time
3 ☐ Less than half-time

2000 ← Correct Answer
$ ~~1000~~ 00 ← Wrong Answer

- Don't send a photocopy of your FAF. Photocopies can't be processed and will be returned to you.
- Don't change, delete, or add to any part of the printed FAF. An altered form can't be processed and will be returned to you.
- Don't send a FAF that is torn, crumpled, or stained. A damaged form can't be processed and will be returned to you.
- Don't cross out sections of the FAF. Follow the specific directions given. Leave sections of the form blank, if you are told to do so.
- Round all figures to the nearest dollar. Don't include cents.

All students must fill in the **white** areas of the form. Also, fill in the **purple and/or gray** areas as directed.

Section A—Student's Identification Information

Print in this Section information about the student who is applying for aid.

2. Write in the address where you will be receiving mail. Mail (including the Acknowledgment) will be sent to this address. Don't use the address of the financial aid office or any other office.

Use only the state abbreviations listed on page 7. If your place of residence is not included, leave the state abbreviation blank and write in the name of your city and territory or country in the space for city.

4. Write in your birth date. For example, if you were born July 5, 1970, write:

0 7	0 5	7 0
Month	Day	Year

7a. Write in the two-letter abbreviation of your current state of legal residence from the state abbreviations on page 7.

Section B—Student's Other Information

8a. If you are a U.S. citizen (or a U.S. national), check box "1" and go to question 9.

Check box "2" and write in your Alien Registration Number in question 8b if you are one of the following:

- U.S. permanent resident and you have an Alien Registration Receipt Card (I-151 or I-551)
- Other eligible noncitizen with a Departure Record (I-94) from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service showing any one of the follow-

97

ing designations: (a) "Refugee," or (b) "Asylum Granted," or (c) "Indefinite Parole" and/or "Humanitarian Parole," or (d) "Cuban-Haitian Entrant."

- Other eligible noncitizen with a temporary residency card (I-688) from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

If you are a citizen of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, or Palau, see your financial aid administrator.

If you cannot check box "1" or "2," you must check box "3." If you are in the U.S. on only an F1 or F2 student visa, only a J1 or J2 exchange visitor visa, or only a G series visa (pertaining to international organizations), you **must** check box "3."

8b. If you are an eligible noncitizen (you checked box "2" in question 8a), write in your Alien Registration Number.

10. If you are now in high school, write in your high school six-digit code number. You can get the code from your high school counselor.

11. Check your enrollment status in college from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.

12. Check your year in college from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.

13. Write in the two-digit code that best describes your planned course of study. Use only the codes listed below.

01 Agriculture	12 Health Profession, Nursing	21 Psychology
02 Architecture		22 Religion, Theology
03 Biological Science	13 Home Economics	23 Social Science, Anthropology, Sociology
04 Business, Commerce, Computer Science	14 Law	
	15 Library Science	24 Trade and Vocational Training
05 Education, Teaching	16 Liberal Arts	
06 Engineering	17 Math, Statistics	25 Political Science, Government, History
07 English, Journalism	18 Military, Air, or Naval Service	
08 Fine and Applied Arts		26 Communication
09 Foreign Language, Literature	19 Philosophy	27 Continuing Education
10 Forestry, Environmental Science	20 Physical or Earth Science, Chemistry	28 Other/Undecided
11 Geography		

14. Write in the month and year you expect to complete the college degree or certificate that you will be working toward.

15. Check "No" if you don't have a bachelor's degree and you won't have one by July 1, 1989.

Check "Yes" if you already have a bachelor's degree or will have one by July 1, 1989. Also check "Yes" if you will have a degree from a university in another country that is equal to a bachelor's degree.

16b. If you checked "Yes" to question 16a, list all the colleges attended since graduation from high school. List the most recent college first. Give the month and year for the period attended. Write in the CSS code number from the list at the back of this booklet. If the code number is not listed, leave it blank.

17a. If you have a driver's license, write in the first 19 letters and/or numbers. If you don't, leave this question and 17b blank.

If you are divorced, separated, or widowed, answer questions 18 and 19 only about you, the student (not your spouse).

18. Check "Yes" if you (or your spouse) are currently certified as a **"Dislocated Worker"** (see page 8) by the appropriate state agency.

If you checked "Yes," you (or your spouse) may be asked to document your status as a dislocated worker.

Check "No" if neither you nor your spouse is certified as a dislocated worker.

19. Check "Yes" if you (or your spouse) **meet all** the following descriptions for a displaced homemaker:

- you (or your spouse) have not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years (e.g., approximately five years or more) but have during those years worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; **and**
- you (or your spouse) have been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but are no longer receiving that income, or you (or your spouse) are receiving public assistance because of dependent children in the home; **and**
- you (or your spouse) are unemployed or underemployed and are experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

"Unemployed" means not working this week but being available for work. To qualify you (or your spouse) must have made specific efforts to get a job sometime during the last four weeks.

"Underemployed" means working part-time even though you want full-time employment. It refers to a condition where work is slack or only part-time work is available.

Check "No" if you and your spouse don't meet **all** the descriptions mentioned above.

Section C—Student's 1988 Income & Expenses

If you are married, include your spouse's information in Section C.

If the instructions tell you to skip a question, leave it blank. If your answer to any other question is "none" or "zero," put a zero in the answer space. **Don't** leave it blank; don't use dashes. For example: $ 0 .00

If you or your spouse filed or will file a **"Foreign Tax Return"** or a Puerto Rican tax return, see page 8.

Important Note: If you or your spouse had earnings based on need or received student financial aid in 1988, see **"Student Financial Aid Recipients"** on page 8 for the kinds of income and taxes to leave out of questions 22, 23, 25, 26, and 27.

20. U.S. income tax figures for 1988

From a completed return. Check box "1" or "2" to indicate which IRS form was filed. Use this tax return to answer questions 21-27.

Estimated. Check box "3" or "4" if you (and your spouse) have not yet filed but will file a 1988 U.S. income tax return. Use your financial records to answer questions 21-27. For questions 21-27, you must write in the figures that will be on the tax return. Filling out a 1988 U.S. income tax return will help you answer these questions.

A tax return will not be filed. Check box "5" if you (and your spouse) will not file a 1988 U.S. income tax return. Don't answer questions 21-24. Skip to question 25.

21. Total number of exemptions for 1988

Write in the number from Form 1040, line 6e, or 1040A, line 6e. If you used the 1040EZ and you entered a zero on line 6 of that form, write in "00." Otherwise, write in "01."

If you are divorced, separated, or widowed and you filed (or will file) a joint tax return for 1988, give only your portion of the income and expenses asked for in questions 22-29. If you are married and you and your spouse filed separate tax returns for 1988, be sure to include both your and your spouse's income and expenses in questions 22-29, even if you were not married in 1988.

22. Income for 1988 from U.S. income tax return

See **Important Note** above question 20. Also, don't include any income or capital gains from the sale of a business or farm if the sale resulted from a voluntary or involuntary foreclosure, forfeiture, involuntary liquidation, or bankruptcy.

Use Worksheet I on page 7 only if you can't get a 1988 U.S. tax form.

23. U.S. income tax paid for 1988

Don't include any FICA, self-employment, or other taxes. Don't copy the amount of "federal income tax withheld" from a W-2 Form.

24. Itemized deductions for 1988

If deductions were not itemized or if Form 1040A or 1040EZ was filed, write in "0." (Business or farm owner: Don't use amounts from Schedule C or F.)

25.& Income earned from work in 1988

26. Don't leave blank. Write in "0" if you or your spouse didn't have any earned income. Also write in "0" in question 26 if you are not married.

If you skipped questions 21-24, include your (and your spouse's) earnings from work in 1988. Add up the earnings from your (and your spouse's) W-2 forms and any other earnings from work that are not included on the W-2 forms.

If you answered questions 21-24, include the "wages, salaries, tips, etc." from your (and your spouse's) Form 1040, line 7; 1040A, line 7; or 1040EZ, line 1. If you and your spouse filed a joint return, report your and your spouse's earnings separately. If you (or your spouse) own a business or farm, also add in the amounts from Form 1040, lines 12 and 19.

27a.-27d. Untaxed income and benefits for 1988

27a. Social security benefits for 1988

Write in the amount of untaxed social security benefits (including Supplemental Security Income) that you (and your spouse) got in 1988. Don't include any benefits reported in question 22 or question 74a (parent's information). Don't give monthly amounts; write in the total for 1988. Include the amounts that you got for your children.

27b. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC) for 1988

Don't give monthly amounts; write in the total for 1988. Don't report social security benefits here.

27c. Child support received for all children for 1988

Don't report monthly amounts; write in the total for 1988.

27d. Other untaxed income and benefits for 1988

Add up your (and your spouse's) other untaxed income and benefits for 1988. Use Worksheet II on page 7. Be sure to include your (and your spouse's) deductible IRA/Keogh payments.

28. Medical and dental expenses in 1988 not paid by insurance

Write in the amount of money that you (and your spouse) **paid** in 1988 for medical and dental expenses (include insurance premiums). Don't include amounts covered by insurance or self-employed health deductions from Form 1040, line 26. If you (and your spouse) itemized deductions on your 1988 U.S. income tax return, write in the amount from Form 1040, Schedule A, line 2.

29a. Elementary, junior high, and high school tuition paid in 1988

Write in the amount of money that you (and your spouse) **paid** in 1988 for elementary, junior high, and high school tuition for your dependent children. (Tuition doesn't include room, board, books, transportation, etc.) Don't include tuition paid by scholarships. Also, don't include any tuition that you paid for yourself or any tuition for preschool or college.

29b. Write in the number of dependent children for whom the amount listed in question 29a was paid in 1988. Don't include yourself.

Section D—Student's Assets

If you are married, include your spouse's information in Section D.

Don't leave any of these questions blank. If a question doesn't apply to you, write in "0."

You must give information about your (and your spouse's) assets in questions 30-34. If you are divorced or separated and you have jointly owned assets, or if you and your spouse have assets owned jointly with someone else, give only your (and your spouse's) portion of the assets and debts.

In questions 30-34, don't include:

- personal or consumer loans, or any debts that are not related to the assets listed
- the value of retirement plans (pension funds, annuities, IRAs, Keogh plans, etc.)
- student financial aid

31. Home

If you (and your spouse) own a home, write in how much the home is worth. Use the price you would ask for your home if it went on sale today. Don't use assessed, insured, or tax value. A "home" includes a house, mobile home, condominium, etc. Renters write in "0."

Then write in how much is owed on the home including the present mortgage and related debts on the home. (Don't include interest due.) Check with the mortgage company if you don't know.

32. Other real estate and investments

For a listing of what is considered **"Other Real Estate and Investments,"** see page 8.

33. Business and farm

If you (and your spouse) own a business and/or farm, write in how much they are worth today. Include the value of land, buildings, machinery, equipment, livestock, inventories, etc. Don't include the home. (Home value and debt should be given in question 31.)

Then write in what is owed on the business and farm. Include only the present mortgage and related debts for which the business and farm are being used as collateral.

If you (and your spouse) are not the sole owners, write in only your (and your spouse's) share of the total business and farm value and debt.

Section E—Student's Expected Veterans Benefits

35.& **36.** Veterans educational benefits (for student only) per month

Write in the amount of veterans educational benefits that you will get per month from **July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990** and the number of months during this time that you will get those benefits. **In question 35,** write in what you will get from the "old" GI Bill (Chapter 34) and Dependents Educational Assistance Program (Chapter 35). **In question 36,** write in what you will get from the VA Contributory Benefits (VEAP) Program, Chapter 32 (include both the government's and the student's portions).

Don't include Death Pension, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), or your spouse's GI Bill.

37. Other veterans benefits

Write in the amount of other veterans benefits that you will get per month. Include benefits from:

- Selective Reserve pay (Chapter 106)
- New GI Bill (Montgomery GI Bill—Chapter 30)
- Vocational Rehabilitation (Chapter 31)
- REPS (Restored Entitlement Program for Survivors—Section 156)

Don't include any benefits reported in question 35 or 36.

Section F—Student's (& Spouse's) Expected Income & Benefits

Questions 38-46 ask about income and benefits you (and your spouse) expect to get in 1989 and 1990. If you are divorced, separated, or widowed, don't include information for your spouse. Answer these questions as accurately as you can. If a question doesn't apply to you, or if you don't expect to get any income or benefits from that source, write in "0."

Important Note: If you (and your spouse) will have earnings based on need or receive student financial aid in 1989, see **"Student Financial Aid Recipients"** on page 8 for the kinds of income to leave out of questions 38-46.

38.& **39.** Income earned from work in 1989

Include wages, salaries, and tips. See **Important Note** above.

40. Other taxable income for 1989

Write in the total amount of other taxable income that you (and your spouse) will report on your 1989 IRS Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ. Include interest and dividend income and any other taxable income. Don't include any unemployment compensation or any income that you reported in question 38 or 39.

41. Nontaxable income and benefits for 1989

These are the same types of income and benefits that were asked for in questions 27a-27d.

42. U.S. income tax to be paid for 1989.

Write in the amount of income tax that you (and your spouse) expect to pay in 1989. Be sure this amount doesn't include any FICA, self-employment, or other taxes.

43.-46. Write in the information for the 3-month summer of 1989 and the 9-month school year of 1989-90. These are the same type of income and benefits asked for in questions 38-41 above.

Section G—Student's Status

Answer all of question 47. If you leave any question blank, it will be counted as "No."

47a. Check the correct box. See your answer to question 4.

47b. Check "Yes" if you are a veteran of active service in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard. Check "No" if you were:

- only an ROTC student,
- only a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies,
- only a National Guard or Reserves enlistee, or
- never in the U.S. Armed Forces.

47c. Check "Yes" if (1) both your parents are dead and you don't have an adoptive parent or legal guardian or (2) you have been legally placed under the care of the court. (For a definition of **"Legal Guardian,"** see page 8.) Otherwise, check "No."

47d. Check "Yes" if you have any children who get more than half their support from you. Also check "Yes" if other people live with you and get more than half their support from you and will continue to receive that support during the 1989-90 school year. Don't include your spouse. Otherwise, check "No."

When we say parents in questions 48, 50, 51, 52, and 53, it means your mother and/or father, or your adoptive parents, or legal guardian. "Parents" does not mean foster parents and, for this section, it does not mean stepparents. Later the instructions will tell you if you should supply information about your stepparents.

You should see your financial aid administrator if:

- you answered "No" to all parts of question 47 but after answering questions 48, 50, 51, 52, or 53 you are told to fill in the gray and white areas; and
- you were claimed by any person other than your spouse as a tax exemption in 1988; and
- you were not required to provide parental information in 1988-89.

Unmarried (Single, Divorced, Widowed, Separated) Undergraduate Students

48. If your parents claimed you as an income tax exemption on their 1987 and/or 1988 income tax return, you must check "Yes." If your parents are divorced or separated, check "Yes" if either of your parents claimed you as an income tax exemption in 1987 and/or 1988. Otherwise, check "No."

49. If you received federal aid for the 1986-87 and 1987-88 school year, check box "2." If you first received aid in 1986-87 but not in 1987-88 or 1988-89, check box "4." Federal student aid includes:

- Pell Grant,
- Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG),
- College Work-Study (CWS),
- Perkins Loan/National Direct Student Loan (NDSL),
- Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL), including Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS), or
- State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG). These grants often have other names such as Student Incentive Grants, Incentive Grants, Tuition Grants, etc.

50.-52. In figuring your resources for questions 50, 51, and 52 be certain to include:

- wages, salaries, tips, etc.
- interest and dividend income
- any student financial aid (except PLUS loans)
- personal long-term cash loans used for educational purposes
- any other income and benefits (such as veterans cash benefits, fellowships, etc).

Don't include any resources such as money that you earned from your parents or gifts that you received from them.

Married Students or Graduate/Professional Students

53. If your parents will claim you on their 1989 income tax return, you must check "Yes." Your financial aid administrator will check the accuracy of your answer.

Important Instructions for Sections H, I, J, K, and L

Purple areas—parents' information

If Section G tells you to fill in the **purple** and **white** areas of the FAF, you must give information about your **parents** in Sections H, I, J, K, and L. In Section H answer **questions 54, 55, and 59.**

Read the descriptions below. Choose the one that is true for you and follow the instructions.

☐ **Your parents are both living and married to each other.** Answer the questions in Sections H, I, J, K, and L about them.

☐ **You have a legal guardian.** Answer the questions in Sections H, I, J, K, and L about your **"Legal Guardian"** (see page 8).

☐ **Your parents are divorced or separated.** Answer the questions in Sections H, I, J, K, and L for the parent you lived with most in the last 12 months. For example, if you lived with your mother most, answer the questions about her and not your father.

If you didn't live with either parent, or you lived with each parent an equal number of days, see **"Divorced or Separated Parents"** on page 8.

☐ **Your parent is widowed or single.** Answer the questions in Sections H, I, J, K, and L about your widowed or single parent.

Divorced, separated, widowed, or single parents. Give information about the parent that you counted above. If that parent has married or remarried, read the next paragraph.

Stepparent. If the parent that you counted above has married or remarried, you must also include your stepparent's information **(even if they were not married in 1988).**

If you are reporting information about your stepparent, note that whenever the word "parents" is used on the rest of the form, it also means your stepparent.

Gray area — student's information

If Section G tells you to fill in the **gray** and **white** areas of the FAF, you must give information about you and, if you are married, your spouse. If you are divorced or separated, don't include information for your spouse. In Section H, answer questions 56, 57, 58, and 59. Although you must always fill in the **gray** and **white** areas, you may also have to fill in the **purple** areas if a college or program tells you to.

Section H — Household Information

Parents' information — purple area

54. Write in the number of people that your parents will support between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990. Always include your parents and yourself. Include your parents' other children if they get more than half their support from your parents. Also include them if they would be required to provide parental information when applying for federal student aid. Include other people only if they now live with and get more than half their support from your parents and will continue to get this support between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990.

55. Write in the number of people from question 54, including yourself, who will be going to college between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990. Include only students enrolled for at least 6 credit hours per term. If the school uses clock hours, include only students attending at least 12 clock hours per week.

Student's (and spouse's) information — gray area

56. Write in the number of people that you (and your spouse) will support between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990. Include yourself and your spouse. Include your (and your spouse's) children if they get more than half their support from you. Include other people only if they meet the following criteria: They now live with you. They get more than half their support from you. They will continue to get this support between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990.

57. Write in the number of people from question 56, including yourself, who will be going to college between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990. Include only students enrolled for at least 6 credit hours per term. If the school uses clock hours, include only students attending at least 12 clock hours per week.

59. If Section G instructed you to complete the **gray** and **white** areas of the form, give information for all family members included in **56**. Otherwise, give information for all family members included in **54**.

Section I — Information about Parents

62. Check the current marital status of the people that you give information for on this form. For example, if you give information about your mother and stepfather, check the box that says "married," because your mother and stepfather are married.

63. Write in the age of your older parent for **whom you give information on this form.**

64. Write in the two-letter abbreviation for your parents' current state of legal residence. Use only state abbreviations listed on page 7.

65. Check "Yes" if either of your parents is currently certified as a **"Dislocated Worker"** (see page 8) by an appropriate state agency. For a definition of "parents," see the information following the instructions for question 53.

If you checked "Yes," you may be asked to document your parent's status as a dislocated worker.

Check "No" if neither of your parents is a dislocated worker.

66. Check "Yes" if either of your parents (for a definition of "parents," see the information following the instructions for question 53) meets **all** the following descriptions for a displaced homemaker:

- your parent has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years (e.g., approximately five years or more) but has during those years worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; **and**
- your parent has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer receiving that income, or your parent is receiving public assistance because of dependent children in the home; **and**
- your parent is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

"Unemployed" means not working this week but being available for work. To qualify, your parent must have made specific efforts to get a job sometime during the last four **weeks.**

"Underemployed" means working part-time even though your parent wants full-time employment. It refers to a condition where work is slack or only part-time work is available.

Check "No" if neither of your parents meets **all** the descriptions mentioned above.

Section J — Parents' 1988 Income & Expenses

If the instructions tell you to skip a question, leave it blank. If your answer to any other question is "none" or "zero," put a zero in the answer space. **Don't** leave it blank; don't use dashes. For example: $ 0 00

If your parents filed or will file a **"Foreign Tax Return"** or a Puerto Rican Tax Return, see page 8.

Important Note: If your parents had earnings based on need or received student financial aid in 1988, see **"Student Financial Aid Recipients"** on page 8 for the kinds of income and taxes to leave out of questions 69, 70, 72, 73, and 74.

67. U.S. income tax figures for 1988

From a completed return. Check box "1" or "2" to indicate which IRS form was filed. Use the tax return to answer questions 68-74.

Estimated. Check box "3" or "4" if your parents have not yet filed but will file a 1988 U.S. income tax return. Use their financial records to answer questions 68-74. For questions 68-74, you must write in the figures that will be on the tax return. Filling out a 1988 U.S. income tax return will help you answer these questions.

A tax return will not be filed. Check box "5" if your parents will not file a 1988 U.S. income tax return. Don't answer questions 68-71. Skip to question 72.

68. Total number of exemptions for 1988

Write in the number from Form 1040, line 6e, or 1040A, line 6e. If your parents used the 1040EZ and they entered a zero on line 6 of that form, write in "00." Otherwise, write in "01."

If you are giving information for only one parent and that parent filed (or will file) a joint tax return for 1988, give only that parent's portion of the income and expenses asked for in questions 69-76. If your parents are married and they filed separate tax returns for 1988, be sure to include both parents' income and expenses in questions 69-76.

69. Income for 1988 from U.S. income tax return

See **Important Note** above question 67. Also, don't include any income or capital gains from the sale of a business or farm if the sale resulted from a voluntary or involuntary foreclosure, forfeiture, involuntary liquidation, or bankruptcy.

Use 69a-69f to show the breakdown of income in 69.

70. U.S. income tax paid for 1988

Don't include any FICA, self-employment, or other taxes. Don't copy the amount of "federal income tax withheld" from a W-2 Form.

71. Itemized deductions for 1988

If deductions were not itemized or if Form 1040A or 1040EZ was filed, write in "0." (Business or farm owner: Don't use amounts from Schedule C or F.)

72.& Income earned from work in 1988
73.

Don't leave blank. Write in "0" if your parents didn't have any earned income.

If you skipped questions 68-71, include your parents' earnings from work in 1988. Add up the earnings from your parents' W-2 forms and any other earnings from work that are not included on the W-2 forms.

If you answered questions 68-71, include the "wages, salaries, tips, etc." from your parents' Form 1040, line 7; 1040A, line 7; or 1040EZ, line 1. If your parents filed a joint return, report your father's and mother's earnings separately. If your parents own a business or farm, also add in the amounts from Form 1040, lines 12 and 19.

74a.-74d. Untaxed income and benefits for 1988

74a. Social security benefits for 1988

Write in the amount of untaxed social security benefits (including Supplemental Security Income) that your parents got in 1988. Don't include any benefits reported in question 69. Don't give monthly amounts; write in the total for 1988. Include the amounts that your parents got for you and their other children.

74b. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC) for 1988

Don't give monthly amounts; write in the total for 1988. Don't report social security benefits here.

74c. Child support received for all children for 1988

Include the student. Don't report monthly amounts; write in the total for 1988.

74d. Other untaxed income and benefits for 1988

Add up your parents' other untaxed income and benefits for 1988. Use Worksheet II on page 7. Be sure to include your parents' deductible IRA/Keogh payments.

75. Medical and dental expenses in 1988 not paid by insurance

Write in the amount of money that your parents **paid** in 1988 for medical and dental expenses (include insurance premiums). Don't include amounts covered by insurance or self-employed health deductions from Form 1040, line 26. If your parents itemized deductions on their 1988 U.S. income tax return, write in the amount from Form 1040, Schedule A, line 2.

76a. Elementary, junior high, and high school tuition paid in 1988

Write in the amount of money that your parents **paid** in 1988 for elementary, junior high, and high school tuition for their dependent children. (Tuition doesn't include room, board, books, transportation, etc.) Don't include tuition paid by scholarships. Also, don't include any tuition that your parents paid for you or any tuition for preschool or college.

76b. Write in the number of dependent children for whom the amount listed in question 76a was paid in 1988. Don't include the student.

Section K—Parents' 1989 Expected Income

Questions 77-80 ask about income and benefits your parents expect to get in 1989. If your parent is divorced, separated, or widowed, don't include information about the other parent. Answer these questions as accurately as you can. If a question doesn't apply, or if your parents don't expect to get any income or benefits from that source, write in "0."

Important Note: If your parents will have earnings based on need or will receive financial aid in 1989, see **"Student Financial Aid Recipients,"** on page 8, for the kinds of income to leave out of questions 77-80.

77.& 78. Income earned from work in 1989

Include wages, salaries, and tips. See **Important Note** above.

79. Other taxable income for 1989

Write in the total amount of other taxable income that your parents will report on their 1989 IRS Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ. Include interest and dividend income and any other taxable income. Don't include any unemployment compensation or any income reported in question 77 or 78.

80. Nontaxable income and benefits for 1989

These are the same types of income and benefits that were asked for in questions 74a-74d.

81. U.S. income tax to be paid for 1989

Write in the amount of income tax that your parents expect to pay in 1989. Be sure this amount doesn't include any FICA, self-employment, or other taxes.

Section L—Parents' Assets

Don't leave any of these questions blank. If a question doesn't apply to your parents, write in "0."

You must give information about your parents' assets in questions 82-88. If you are giving information for only one parent and that parent has jointly owned assets, give only the parent's portion of the assets and debts. If your parents have assets jointly with someone else, give only your parents' portion of the assets and debts.

In questions 82-88, don't include:

- personal or consumer loans, or any debts that are not related to the assets listed
- the value of retirement plans (pension funds, annuities, IRAs, Keogh plans, etc.)
- student financial aid

83. Home

If your parents own a home, write in how much the home is worth. Use the price your parents would ask for their home if it went on sale today. Don't use assessed, insured, or tax value. A "home" includes a house, mobile home, condominium, etc. Renters write in "0."

Then write in how much is owed on the home including the present mortgage and related debts on the home. (Don't include interest due.) Check with the mortgage company if you don't know.

84. Other real estate

For a listing of what is considered **"Other Real Estate,"** see page 8.

85. Investments

For a listing of what is considered **"Investments,"** see page 8.

86. Business and farm

If your parents own a business and/or farm, write in how much they are worth today. Include the value of land, buildings, machinery, equipment, livestock, inventories, etc. Don't include the home. (Home value and debt should be given in question 83.)

Then write in what is owed on the business and farm. Include only the present mortgage and related debts for which the business and farm are being used as collateral.

If your parents are not the sole owners, write in only their share of the total business and farm value and debt.

Section M—Divorced, Separated, or Remarried Parents

This section is to be filled out by the parent who is completing this form if the student's natural or adoptive parents are divorced or separated.

Section N—Student's Financial Aid Preferences

93. Check "Yes" if you are currently supposed to be repaying a federal educational loan (GSL, SLS/PLUS/ALAS, Perkins/NDSL, ICL) but failed to make required payments according to the terms of your promissory note. Otherwise, check "No."

94. Check "Yes" if you owe money to a college because you received an overpayment on a federal grant (Pell, SEOG, SSIG). Otherwise, check "No."

You are encouraged to answer the remaining questions in this section even if you don't think you want a GSL/Stafford Loan. Answering these questions does not commit you to accept a GSL nor does it guarantee that you are eligible for a GSL. It simply provides most colleges with the information they need to offer you a complete package of financial aid resources that you can either accept or reject. If you should later decide to borrow, answering these questions now may avoid unnecessary delays in getting the financial aid you need.

96a. Complete the following worksheet to answer this question. Include only Guaranteed Student Loans or Federally Insured Student Loans (FISL). If you have attended more than one college, include all GSLs that you received at each. If you have received more than one loan during the school year, be sure to include the total amount borrowed for the year. If you have made any payments, enter only the unpaid balance of the loan(s) rather than the amount borrowed. If you have never received a GSL or if you have repaid all your GSLs, write in "0."

Worksheet for question 96a

Year in school	Unpaid loan amount
1st year	$ .00
2nd year	+ .00
3rd year	+ .00
4th year	+ .00
5th year or more (undergraduate)	+ .00
Graduate or professional (1st year and beyond)	+ .00
Total unpaid balance (This is your answer for question 96a.)	$ .00

96b.-96e. These questions refer to your **most recent** GSL. Skip these questions if you answered "0" to question 96a.

For question 96c, select the interest rate of your most recent loan. See your promissory note if you are unsure. The choice of "8/10%" means that the loan has an interest rate of 8% for the first four years of repayment and 10% after that.

Section O—Student's Colleges & Programs

97. Give the full name, CSS code number, and housing code for each college and program that you want to get information from this FAF. **The FAF will be returned to you if you leave this question blank.** Read questions 99 and 100 before answering this question. Don't list federal student financial aid programs. Be sure you enclose the right fee.

You can list up to eight colleges and programs in this question. If you want more than eight colleges or programs to receive your FAF information, list them with your name and social security number on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to include $6.25 for each additional college. The eight colleges that you list in this question will be processed first and will appear on your first Acknowledgment. Processing for more than eight colleges will be delayed approximately 2-3 weeks and will take place after the first eight have been processed. You will receive a second Acknowledgment for any additional colleges that you list.

You will find the code numbers in the CSS code list at the back of this booklet. Colleges on the code list are listed alphabetically within the state in which they are located. If a state has one or more state scholarship programs, they are printed at the beginning of the state's listing in **bold type.** A dash (—) to the left of a college means that it is a campus or branch of a college or university system.

The inclusion of a college on the CSS code list doesn't necessarily mean that the college requires the FAF. Check with the college if you're not sure. Be sure to use only CSS code numbers in question 97. If you use a wrong code number, your FAF will be sent to the wrong college. If you can't find a code number for a college, be sure that the college needs a copy of your FAF. Then, write in the name and city and state of the college, but leave the space for the CSS code number blank. CSS will write in the code number for you.

Write in the housing code that best describes where you plan to live while attending college during 1989-90. If you are considering more than one college, answer this question, regarding living arrangements, for each college you list. Answer "With parents" if you will live with one or both of your parents while you are attending college during 1989-90. Answer

"Campus housing" if you will live in housing controlled by the college you will attend. Answer "Off-campus housing" if you will not be living with your parents, in campus housing, or with relatives (other than a spouse or children) while attending college. Answer "With relatives" if you will live with relatives other than your parents, spouse or children.

98. Check the box that tells how many colleges and programs are listed in question 97. Make out your check or money order for the correct fee to the College Scholarship Service. If you send a check that the bank won't accept, you will be charged an additional $5.00 fee. Checks must not be written on foreign banks; students outside the U.S. (except for Canada and U.S. possessions) should use an international money order. Send the fee with your FAF to the CSS. (Don't staple your check or money order to your FAF.) **The FAF will be returned to you if no fee is enclosed.**

99. Check "Yes" if you want the CSS to send information from your FAF to the U.S. Department of Education so that you can be considered for a Pell Grant and other federal student financial aid. Check "No" if you don't want to be considered for such aid. **If you leave the answer to this question blank, it will be counted as "No."**

100 a.&b. If you check "Yes" to **a** and/or **b**, the U.S. Department of Education may send information from this form to (a) the state financial aid agency in your state and/or (b) the first college (or its representative) in question 97. Check "No" if you don't want your information sent.

We will provide your name, address, social security number, date of birth, student aid indices, student status, year in college, and state of legal residence to the first college that you listed in question 97 (or its representative), even if you check "No" to question 100b. This information will also go to the state scholarship agency in your state of legal residence to help coordinate state financial aid programs with federal student aid programs, even if you check "No" to question 100a. However, no additional information such as income information will be sent if you check "No" to question 100a or 100b.

All state agencies and most colleges that use the FAF require that you have a CSS analysis of your information sent to them. Answering "Yes" to 100a and 100b will not, in most cases, meet agency and college application requirements. Normally, you must also ask that the CSS analysis be sent to the state agency and colleges.

101. Selective Service registration

In order to receive Federal student aid, you must be registered with Selective Service if you are a male who is at least 18 years old and born after December 31, 1959.

Check the box **only** if you:

- are 18 through 25 years of age, **and**
- have not yet registered with Selective Service, **and**
- give Selective Service permission to register you.

If you believe that you are not required to be registered, call the Selective Service at 1-800-621-5388 for information regarding exemptions.

CERTIFICATION: You must sign this form. If you are married, your spouse must sign this form. If you filled in the purple areas, at least one of your parents must also sign this form. **Everyone signing this form is certifying that all the information on the form is correct** and that everyone is willing to give documents (such documents may include U.S., state, or local income tax returns) to prove that the information is correct.

Don't complete, sign, or date the form before January 1, 1989.

Double-check your FAF to make sure it is complete and accurate. Make a copy of the completed FAF for your records. Send the original form to CSS. Don't send a photocopy. Photocopies can't be processed and will be returned. Keep this booklet handy. You will need it later.

Where to Send the FAF

Special state versions of the FAF have the mailing address on page 1. If there is no unique mailing address use the address given below:

If you live in:		If you live in:	
Alabama	AL	Alaska	AK
Canada	CN	Amer. Samoa	AS
Connecticut	CT	Arizona	AZ
Delaware	DE	Arkansas	AR
District of Columbia	DC	California	CA
Florida	FL	Colorado	CO
Georgia	GA	Federated States of Micronesia	FM
Indiana	IN	Guam	GU
Kentucky	KY	Hawaii	HI
Louisiana	LA	Idaho	ID
Maine	ME	Illinois	IL
Maryland	MD	Iowa	IA
Massachusetts	MA	Kansas	KS
Michigan	MI	Marshall Islands	MH
Mississippi	MS	Mexico	MX
New Hampshire	NH	Minnesota	MN
New Jersey	NJ	Missouri	MO
New York	NY	Montana	MT
North Carolina	NC	Nebraska	NE
Ohio	OH	Nevada	NV
Pennsylvania	PA	New Mexico	NM
Puerto Rico	PR	North Dakota	ND
Rhode Island	RI	Northern Mariana Is	MP
South Carolina	SC	Oklahoma	OK
Tennessee	TN	Oregon	OR
Vermont	VT	Palau	PW
Virgin Is	VI	South Dakota	SD
Virginia	VA	Texas	TX
West Virginia	WV	Utah	UT
Wisconsin	WI	Washington	WA
		Wyoming	WY

send your filled-out FAF to:

College Scholarship Service
P.O. Box 6300
Princeton, NJ 08541

send your filled-out FAF to:

College Scholarship Service
Box 24670
Oakland, CA 94623

If you live somewhere other than the places listed above, send your filled-out FAF to the CSS office in Princeton, NJ.

WORKSHEET I

Worksheet for question 22

Wages, salaries, tips, etc.	$	00
Interest income	+	00
Dividend income	+	00
Other taxable income (alimony received, business and farm income, capital gains—see instructions for question 22, pensions, annuities, rents, unemployment compensation, social security, railroad retirement, and all other taxable income)	+	00
Add all the numbers in the column above	=	00
Subtract IRS allowable adjustments to income (payments to IRA and Keogh plans, interest penalty for early withdrawal of savings, alimony paid)	–	00
This is your answer for question 22. TOTAL	$	00

WORKSHEET II

Untaxed Income and Benefits Worksheet

Amounts from IRS tax forms	Question 27d Student & Spouse	Question 74d Parents
Credit for federal tax on special fuels from Form 1040, line 59	$ 00	$ 00
Foreign income exclusion from Form 2555, line 39	+ 00	+ 00
Deductible IRA/Keogh payments from Form 1040, lines 25a, 25b, and 27 or from Form 1040A, line 12c	+ 00	+ 00
Earned income credits from Form 1040, line 56, or 1040A, line 23b	+ 00	+ 00
Untaxed portions of pensions from Form 1040, line 16a minus 16b, and line 17a minus 17b (excluding "rollovers")	+ 00	+ 00
Tax-exempt interest income from Form 1040, line 8b, or 1040A, line 8b	+ 00	+ 00
Other Untaxed Income		
Payments to tax-deferred pension and savings plans (paid directly or withheld from earnings). Include 401(k) and 403(b) plans.	+ 00	+ 00
Other welfare benefits (except AFDC/ADC)	+ 00	+ 00
Veterans noneducational benefits such as Death Pension and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC)	+ 00	+ 00
Cash support or any money paid on your behalf	+ 00	XXXXXXXXXXX
Housing, food, and other living allowances (excluding rent subsidies for low-income housing) paid to members of the military, clergy, and others. Include cash payments and cash value of benefits.	+ 00	+ 00
Workers Compensation	+ 00	+ 00
Any other untaxed income and benefits such as Black Lung Benefits, Refugee Assistance, untaxed portions of railroad retirement benefits, Job Training Partnership Act noneducational benefits, etc.	+ 00	+ 00
This is your answer for question 27d or 74d. TOTAL	$ 00	+ 00

Don't include:

- Social security benefits
- Any income reported elsewhere on the form
- Money from student financial aid
- Veterans benefits for education (GI Bill, Dependents Educational Assistance Program, VA Contributory Benefits, or VA Vocational Rehabilitation Program benefits)
- Gifts and support, other than money, received from friends or relatives
- Food stamps
- Money paid into "rollover" pensions

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/DEFINITIONS

Dislocated Workers—To be considered a dislocated worker, you must be currently certified as one by a state agency such as your local employment service or job service. This certification is done in accordance with Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act. A dislocated worker generally means a person who

- has been terminated or laid off or has received a notice of termination or lay-off.
- has been terminated or received a notice of termination as a result of permanent closure of a plant or other facility, or
- was self-employed (including farmers) but is now unemployed because of poor economic conditions in the community or a natural disaster.

Divorced or Separated Parents—If you did not live with one parent more than with the other, answer the questions for the parent who provided the most financial support during the last 12 months. If neither parent provided greater financial support during the last 12 months, answer the questions for the parent who provided the greater support during the most recent calendar year. (Support includes money, gifts, loans, housing, food, clothes, car, medical and dental care, payment of college costs, etc.)

Foreign Tax Return—If you, your spouse, and/or your parents **won't** be filing a U.S. income tax return (e.g., Puerto Rican tax filers) in 1988, follow the instructions below:

- in questions 20 and/or 67, check the box: "from a completed IRS Form 1040" if a foreign tax return has been filed, or "estimated. Will file IRS Form 1040" if a foreign tax return will be filed.
- use the information from the tax return to fill out this form, **and**
- convert all figures to U.S. dollars, using the exchange rate in effect **today**.

Legal Guardian—A legal guardian is a person whom a court has:

- appointed to be your legal guardian, and this legal relationship will continue after June 30, 1990, **and**
- directed to support you with his or her own financial resources.

Native Americans—If you are a Native American, report the amount of income and assets over $2,000 per individual payment that you, your spouse, and/or your parents received in 1988 from the Per Capita Act or the Distribution of Judgment Funds Act. If $2,000 or less per individual payment was received from either of these Acts, don't report it. Don't report funds received as an award under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act.

Other Real Estate and Investments—Other real estate includes rental property, land, and second or summer homes. Investments include trust funds, money market funds, mutual funds, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, other securities, installment and land sale contracts (including mortgages held), commodities, precious and strategic metals, etc.

Student Financial Aid Recipients—When figuring your, your spouse's, and/or your parents' income and taxes for questions 22, 23, 25-27, 38-42, and 43-46 (students) and questions 69, 70, 72-74, and 77-81 (parents), **don't include** income or taxes paid on income from any student financial aid. In the case of employment earnings, **don't include** earnings from the College Work-Study Program and earnings from any other work program that you, your spouse, and/or your parents received based on your, your spouse's, and/or your parents' financial aid administrator's determination of financial need. If you, your spouse, and/or your parents had a job under a cooperative education program, and you, your spouse, and/or your parents got it based on the school's determination of your, your spouse's, and/or your parents' financial need, don't include earnings from that job. If amounts that you copy from a U.S. income tax return include income or taxes paid on income from a need-based student financial aid program, **subtract** them from amounts on your, your spouse's, and/or your parents' tax return when figuring the income and taxes for these questions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS

Where can I get additional information?

Write to Federal Student Aid Programs, Department L-10, Pueblo, CO 81009, and ask for a copy of *The Student Guide: Five Federal Financial Aid Programs, 1989-90*.

How do I get aid from these federal student financial aid programs?

Fill out the FAF, check "Yes" to question 99, and send it to the CSS with the correct fee. **Your form must be received by May 1, 1990, but not before January 1, 1989. The sooner you send it in, the better.** The CSS will send your information to the U.S. Department of Education (U.S.E.D.).

Within four to six weeks after you mail in this form, the U.S.E.D. will send you a *Student Aid Report* (SAR). On the SAR will be either a request for further information or a number called a *Student Aid Index* (SAI) and a Family Contribution (FC). A formula established by law is used to figure these numbers. The SAI helps decide whether you can get a Pell Grant and, if so, how much.

If you don't get a SAR within four to six weeks, or if you need another copy of your SAR, write to: Federal Student Aid Programs, P.O. Box 4108, Iowa City, IA 52244. Give your name, address, social security number, and date of birth, and ask for a copy of your **1989-90 SAR.** If your address has changed since you sent in your FAF, be sure to give your old and new addresses. Be sure to sign your letter.

What is my Family Contribution (FC)?

The FC is a number that helps your financial aid administrator determine if you are able to get one of the several available forms of assistance. These include GSL, SEOG, CWS, and Perkins Loan. Your school will use this number to determine the amount of your grant, loan, or work-study award.

What if my situation changes?

Questions 53, 54-55 **(purple area)**, and 56-58 **(gray area)** ask you to make projections for the coming year. If your answers to these questions change, **wait** until you receive your SAR and then see your financial aid administrator.

The income and expense information that you give must be accurate and must match what is or will be on your 1988 income tax forms. However, if your financial situation has recently changed, contact your financial aid administrator.

Information on the Privacy Act and Use of Your Social Security Number

The Privacy Act of 1974 requires that each Federal agency that asks for your social security number or other information must tell you the following:

- its legal right to ask for the information and whether the law says you must give it
- what purpose the agency has in asking for it and how it will be used
- what could happen if you do not give it

You must give your social security number to apply for federal student aid.

The U.S. Department of Education's legal right under the Title IV programs to require that you provide us with your social security number is based on Section 484(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended. The social security number is used under the Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, and College Work-Study programs in recording information about your college attendance and progress and in making sure you have received your money. The social security number is used under the Guaranteed Student Loan and Perkins Loan programs to identify the applicant, to determine program eligibility and benefits, and to permit servicing and collecting of the loan.

The authority to request all other information is based on Sections 411a, 411b, 411c, 411d, 411f, 474, 475, 476, 477, 479, and 480 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. This information is used to determine the amount of federal student aid for which you may be qualified.

The information you supplied may be disclosed to third parties that the Department has authorized to assist in administering federal student aid programs. This may be accomplished through computer matching programs.

We will provide your name, address, social security number, date of birth, student aid indices, student status, year in college, and state of legal residence to the first college that you list in question 97 (or its representative), even if you check "No" in question 100b. This information will also go to the state scholarship agency in your state of legal residence to help coordinate state financial aid programs with federal student aid programs. Also, we may send information to members of Congress if you ask them to help you with federal student aid questions. If your parents or your spouse provided information on the form they may also request to see all the information on the application. If the Department or an employee of the Department is involved in litigation, we may send information to the Department of Justice if disclosure is related to financial aid and certain other conditions are met. We may also use the information for any purpose that is a "routine use" listed in Appendix B Part 5b of Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

If you are applying for federal student aid under all five programs, you must fill in everything on the form except questions 5, 6, 7b, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 24, 37, 43-46, 58-61, 71, 88-98, and 100. If you skip question 100, it will be counted as "No."

Special note about the above statement:

The above information tells you that, in some cases, you can skip certain questions on the FAF. However, you should be aware that if you want colleges and programs to get information from your FAF, you must complete questions 97 and 98.

Although the information you give on the FAF is confidential, if a subpoena is received that requests your FAF information, the information will be provided.

CSS Code List

See instructions for question **97** (page 6) before using this list.

ALABAMA

1003 Alabama A & M University
1006 Alabama State University
Auburn University:
1005 —Auburn
1036 —Montgomery
3231 Bessemer State Tech College
1064 Birmingham-Southern College
1038 Brewer State Junior College
1262 Gadsden State Community Coll
1303 Huntingdon College
1736 Jacksonville State University
1352 Jefferson State Junior College
1356 John C. Calhoun St. Comm. Coll
1933 Lawson State Community College
1737 Livingston University
1447 Marion Military Institute
1468 Miles College
1515 Mobile College
1586 Oakwood College
1302 Samford University
1723 Southeastern Bible College
9582 Southern Vocational College
1733 Spring Hill College
1739 Stillman College
1800 Talladega College
1738 Troy State University, Troy
1813 Tuskegee University
The University of Alabama:
1856 —Birmingham
1032 —School of Dentistry
1992 —School of Medicine
1990 —School of Optometry
1854 —Huntsville
1830 —Tuscaloosa
1004 University of Montevallo
1735 University of North Alabama
1880 University of South Alabama

ALASKA

0276 **Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education**
4201 Alaska Pacific University
4224 Association Village Council President
4373 Kenai Peninsula Comm. College
4464 Ketchikan Indian Corp Foundation
4509 Matanuska-Susitna Comm. Coll.
4742 Sheldon Jackson College
8797 Tlingit and Haida Central Council
University of Alaska:
4895 —Anchorage
4866 —Fairbanks
4897 —Juneau

ARIZONA

4219 Arizona Automotive Institute
4007 Arizona State University, Tempe
4013 Arizona Western College
4122 Central Arizona College
4097 Cochise College
DeVry Institute of Technology:
4277 —Continuing Students
0370 —New/Transfer Students
4297 Eastern Arizona College
4305 Embry-Riddle Aero. Univ.
4338 Glendale Community College
4331 Grand Canyon College
4513 Mesa Community College
4495 Mohave Community College
4550 Navajo Community College
4006 Northern Arizona University
4606 Phoenix College
7719 Phoenix Institute of Technology
4623 Pima Community College
4831 Prescott Center for Alternative Education
4755 Scottsdale Community College
4734 South Mountain Comm. College
7903 Universal Technical Institute
4832 University of Arizona
4998 Yavapai College

ARKANSAS

6011 Arkansas State Univ., State U
6267 Harding University
6321 John Brown University
University of Arkansas:
6866 —Fayetteville
6004 —Pine Bluff
6012 University of Central Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

4213 Academy of Art College
7003 Academy of Stenographic Arts
4002 Allan Hancock College
4010 Ambassador College
7024 American Academy of Dramatic Arts, West
4715 American Coll. for the Applied Arts
7005 American Conservatory Theatre
4216 American Film Institute — Center for Advanced Film Studies
4004 American River College
4005 Antelope Valley College
Antioch University:
7032 —Marina Del Rey
4210 —San Francisco
7586 —Santa Barbara
4008 Armstrong University
4009 Art Center College of Design
4596 Azusa Pacific University
4015 Bakersfield College
4020 Barstow Community College
4021 Bethany Bible College
4017 Biola University
4236 Brooks College, Long Beach
4228 Brooks Inst. of Photographic Art & Science
4239 Bryan Coll. of Court Reporting
4226 Butte College
4084 Cabrillo College
4094 California Baptist College
4031 California Coll. of Arts & Crafts
4032 California Coll. of Podiatric Med
4049 California Institute of the Arts
4807 California Inst. of Integral Studies
4034 California Inst. of Technology
4088 California Lutheran University
4035 California Maritime Academy
California Sch. of Professional Psych:
4128 —Berkeley
4148 —Fresno
4129 —Los Angeles
4142 —San Diego
California State Universities & Colleges:
4110 —Bakersfield
4048 —Chico
4098 —Dominguez Hills
4312 —Fresno
4589 —Fullerton
4011 —Hayward
4345 —Humboldt
4389 —Long Beach
4399 —Los Angeles (CSULC)
4707 —Northridge
4082 —Pomona (Polytechnic)
4671 —Sacramento
4099 —San Bernardino
4683 —San Diego
4684 —San Francisco
4687 —San Jose
4038 —San Luis Obispo (Polytechnic)
4723 —Sonoma
4713 —Stanislaus
9805 California University Extension
4802 California Western School of Law
4109 Canada College
4083 Cerritos College
4027 Cerro Coso Comm. College
4725 Chabot College
4046 Chaffey Community College
4047 Chapman College
8301 Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School
4069 Citrus College, Irvine
4150 Christian Heritage College
4051 Citrus College
4052 City College of San Francisco
4053 Claremont Graduate School
4054 Claremont McKenna College
7182 Cleveland Chiropratic College
4086 Coastline Community College
4057 Cogswell College
4132 Coleman College
4058 College of Alameda
4117 College of the Canyons
4085 College of the Desert
4081 College of Marin
4063 College of Notre Dame
8550 College of Osteopathic Med. of the Pacific
4100 College of the Redwoods
4070 College of San Mateo
4071 College of the Sequoias
4087 College of the Siskiyous
4108 Columbia College
7213 Columbia College-Hollywood
4078 Compton Community College
4943 Contra Costa College
4121 Cosumnes River College
4126 Crafton Hills College
4101 Cuesta College
4252 Cuyamaca College
4104 Cypress College
4286 De Anza College
DeVry Institute of Technology:
4799 —Continuing Students
0366 —New/Transfer Students
4295 Dublin Valley College
4284 Dominican Coll. of San Rafael
4279 Don Bosco Technical Institute
4298 East Los Angeles College
4302 El Camino College
4275 Empire College
4273 Evergreen Valley College
Fashion Inst. of Design & Merchandising:
4457 —Los Angeles
4066 —San Diego
4461 —San Francisco
8663 —Santa Ana
4460 —Sherman Oaks
4318 Feather River College
4319 Fielding Institute
4315 Foothill College
4311 Fresno City College
4816 Fresno Pacific College
4313 Fuller Theological Seminary
4314 Fullerton College
4678 Gavilan Community College
4327 Glendale Community College
4329 Golden Gate University
4339 Golden West College
4336 Graduate Theological Union
4334 Grossmont College
4340 Hartnell College
4341 Harvey Mudd College
4342 Hastings College of Law
Heald College:
4145 —Fresno
4452 —Hayward
4470 —Martinez
4451 —Oakland
4643 —Van Nuys
4453 —Sacramento
4371 —San Diego (Kelsey-Jenney)
4458 —San Francisco (Business)
4343 —San Francisco (Technical)
4459 —San Jose (Business)
7434 —San Jose (Technical)
4462 —Walnut Creek
4059 Holy Names College
4346 Humphreys College
4358 Imperial Valley College
4361 Indian Valley College
ITT Technical Institute:
4629 —Buena Park
9638 —La Mesa
4643 —Van Nuys
9475 —West Covina
4357 Jewish Vocational Center
4365 John F. Kennedy University
King's River Comm. College
4420 Lake Tahoe Community Coll.
4406 Laney College
4383 Lassen College
4527 Life Bible College
3401 Life Chiropractic College West
Loma Linda University:
4062 —Loma Linda
4380 —Riverside
4388 Long Beach City College
4391 Los Angeles City College
4393 Los Angeles Coll. of Chiropractic
4405 Los Angeles County USC Medical Center
4395 Los Angeles Harbor College
4404 Los Angeles Mission College
4398 Los Angeles Pierce College
4409 Los Angeles Southwest College
4400 Los Angeles Trade Tech. Coll.
4401 Los Angeles Valley College
4397 Los Medanos College
4421 Lowell Salinger Acad. of Fashion
4403 Loyola Marymount University
4397 Loyola University Sch. of Law
4515 Marymount College
4517 Menlo College
4483 Merced College
4500 Mercy College
4523 Merritt College, Van Nuys
4502 Merritt College, Oakland
4485 Mills College
4582 Mira Costa College
7587 Missouri College, Santa Clara
4486 Modesto Junior College
4507 Monterey Inst. of Int'l Studies
4490 Monterey Peninsula College
4512 Moorpark College
Mount Saint Mary's College:
4520 —Doheny
4493 —Los Angeles
4494 Mount San Antonio College
4501 Mount San Jacinto College
4468 Musicians Institute
4530 Napa Valley College
National Education Center:
7783 —Sawyer
4753 —Skadron
4557 National University
4555 New College of California:
7655 —Law
4540 Northrop University
3419 Oakland Coll. of Court Reporting
4581 Occidental College
4579 Ohlone College
4584 Orange Coast College
4394 Otis Parsons Institute
4591 Oxnard College
4614 Pacific Christian College
4638 Pacific Grad. Sch. Psych.
4612 Pacific States University
4600 Pacific Union College
4561 Palmer College Chiropractic, West
4603 Palo Verde College
4602 Palomar College
4604 Pasadena City College
7904 Pasadena College Chiropractic
4620 Patten College
Pepperdine University:
4630 —Malibu
8159 —School of Law
4619 Pitzer College
4605 Point Loma Nazarene College
4607 Pomona College
4608 Porterville College
4589 Rancho Santiago College
4663 Rio Hondo College
4658 Riverside Comm. College
4670 Sacramento City College
4747 Saddleback Comm. Coll. South
4673 Saint John's Seminary College
4677 Saint Joseph's College
4675 Saint Mary's Coll. of California
4750 Samuel Merritt Coll. of Nursing
4679 San Bernardino Valley College
4681 San Diego City College
7547 San Diego Community College, Continuing Education Centers
4735 San Diego Mesa College
4728 San Diego Mira Mesa College
4873 San Fernando Valley Coll. of Law
4036 San Francisco Art Institute
4722 San Francisco Comm. College Centers
4744 San Francisco Conserv. of Music
4706 San Joaquin Delta College
4756 San Jose Bible College
4686 San Jose City College
4690 Santa Barbara City College
4691 Santa Monica College
4692 Santa Rosa Junior College
4347 Saybrook Institute
4693 Scripps College
4696 Shasta College
4697 Sierra College
4666 Sierra Univ./A Univ. Without Walls
4698 Simpson College, San Francisco
4746 Skyline College
4930 Solano Community College
4701 Southern California College, Costa Mesa
4382 Southern California College of Optometry, Fullerton
7829 Southern California Inst. of Architecture
4726 Southwestern College
4703 Southwestern Univ. Sch. of Law
4704 Stanford University
7832 Taft College
4758 —School of Medicine
4820 Taft College
4411 The Master's College
4828 Thomas Aquinas College
4039 United States International Univ
University of California:
4833 —Berkeley, Undergrad. College of Letters & Science
4359 —Berkeley, Undergraduate All
4908 —Berkeley, Graduate Law
4834 —Davis
4139 —Grad. Sch. Administration
4902 —School of Law
4886 —School of Medicine
4818 —Veterinary Medicine
4859 —Irvine
4884 —School of Medicine
4837 —Los Angeles (UCLA)
8418 —School of Grad. Managmt.
4879 —School of Medicine
4839 —Riverside
4836 —San Diego
4842 —Medicine
4840 —San Francisco Allied Health Professions
7908 —Dentistry
4885 —Medicine
7892 —Nursing
7893 —Pharmacy
7894 —Physical Therapy
4835 —Santa Barbara
4860 —Santa Cruz
4976 University of Judaism
4381 University of La Verne
4065 University of the Pacific
7895 —McGeorge School of Law
4892 —School of Dentistry
4848 University of Redlands
4251 —Whitehead Center
4849 University of San Diego
4891 —School of Law
4850 University of San Francisco
7902 —Law
4851 University of Santa Clara
4852 Univ. of Southern California
7898 —Dental Hygiene, Junior
4893 —School of Dentistry
4492 —School of Law
4882 —School of Medicine
7900 —School of Pharmacy
4872 University of West Los Angeles
4931 Ventura College
4932 Victor Valley College
7711 Vista College
4771 Watterson College, Pasadena
4970 West Coast Christian College
4966 West Coast University
4056 West Hills Community College
4964 West Los Angeles College
4958 West Valley College
Western State University College of Law:
4969 —Fullerton
4973 —San Diego
4950 Westmont College
4952 Whittier College
4028 —School of Law
4955 Woodbury University
4981 World College West
4965 Wright Institute, Berkeley
4994 Yuba College

COLORADO

4001 Adams State College
4659 Colorado Christian College
4072 Colorado College
7156 Colorado Institute of Art
4073 Colorado School of Mines
4075 Colorado State University
8492 Denver Automotive & Diesel Coll
4310 Fort Lewis College
4390 Loretto Heights College
4484 Mesa College
4505 Metropolitan State College
4905 National Theatre Conservatory
4656 Regis College
7748 Rocky Mountain College of Art & Design
University of Colorado:
4841 —Boulder
4875 —Denver
4842 University of Denver
4074 University of Northern Colorado
4611 University of Southern Colorado
4946 Western State Coll. of Colorado

CONNECTICUT

3001 Albertus Magnus College
3636 Asnuntuck Community College
3121 Briarwood College
3093 Bridgeport Engineering Institute
3104 Bridgeport Hospital School of Nursing
3898 Central Connecticut State Univ
3284 Connecticut College
3966 Eastern Connecticut State Univ
3390 Fairfield University
3421 Greater Hartford Comm. College
3420 Greater New Haven St. Tech Coll
3431 Hartford College for Women
3768 Hartford State Technical College
3439 Holy Apostles College
3446 Housatonic Community College
3544 Manchester Community College
3550 Mattatuck Community College
3551 Middlesex Community College
3528 Mitchell College
3558 Mohegan Community College
3652 Northeastern Conn. Comm. Coll
3678 Norwalk Community College
3675 Norwalk State Tech. College
3556 Ona M. Wilcox Sch. of Nursing
3699 Paier College of Art
3698 Post College
3716 Quinebaug Valley Comm. Coll
3712 Quinnipiac College
3780 Sacred Heart University
3781 Saint Francis Hospital
3754 Saint Joseph College
3798 Saint Mary's Hospital
3789 Saint Vincent's Medical Center
3792 South Central Community Coll.
3662 Southern Connecticut St. Univ.
9905 Technical Careers Institute
3654 Thames Valley State Tech. Coll
3899 Trinity College
3897 Tunxis Community College
3914 University of Bridgeport
3915 University of Connecticut
7867 —School of Law
7868 —School of Social Work
3436 University of Hartford
3663 University of New Haven
3978 Waterbury State Technical Coll
3959 Wesleyan University
3350 Western Connecticut State Univ
Yale University:
3213 —Continuing Undergraduates only
3987 —New Freshmen & Transfers only

DELAWARE

0583 **Delaware State Scholarship**
5081 Brandywine College
5153 Delaware State College
Delaware Technical & Community Coll:
5201 —Terry
5204 —Stanton
5154 —Wilmington
5255 Goldey Beacom College
5811 University of Delaware
5894 Wesley College

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5007 American University
5007 —Washington College of Law
5104 Catholic University of America
5705 Corcoran School of Art
5240 Gallaudet University
5246 George Washington University
5280 —School of Medicine
Georgetown University:
5244 —Undergraduate
5646 —Graduate School
5259 —School of Dentistry
5281 —School of Medicine
5297 Howard University
5422 Mount Vernon College
Johns Hopkins University:
5610 —School of Advanced International Studies
5622 Southeastern University
5796 Trinity College
5929 University of District of Columbia

FLORIDA

5769 American Univ. of Caribbean School of Medicine
5040 Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale
5053 Barry University
5061 Bethune-Cookman College
5045 Brevard Community College
3709 Briarcliffe College
Broward Community College:
5074 —Fort Lauderdale (Central)
5141 —Hollywood (South)
5735 —Pompano Beach (North)
5127 Central Florida Comm. College
5106 Chipola Junior College
5142 Clearwater Christian College
5437 College of Boca Raton
5159 Daytona Beach Community Coll.
5223 Eckerd College
5191 Edison Community College
5182 Edward Waters College
5190 Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U
5235 Flagler College
5215 Florida A & M University
5229 Florida Atlantic University
5216 Florida College
5232 Florida Comm. Coll. Jacksonville
5080 Florida Institute of Technology
3456 Florida Institute of Ultrasound
5206 Florida International University
5575 —Bay Vista Campus
5236 Florida Keys Community College
5217 Florida Memorial College
5218 Florida Southern College
5219 Florida State Univ., Tallahassee
5171 Fort Lauderdale College
5935 George Stone Area Vocational Technical Center
5271 Gulf Coast Community College
5304 Hillsborough Community College
5327 International Fine Arts College
5592 International Technical Institute
5337 Jackson Memorial Hospital
5331 Jacksonville University
5372 Lake City Community College
5376 Lake Sumter Community College
5373 Lakeland College
5463 Miami Christian College
Miami-Dade Community College
5465 —Medical Center
5457 —Wolfson
5160 —North
5458 —South
5712 National Education Center — Bauder College
5506 New Coll. of the U. of So. Florida
5489 New England Institute of Tech.
5162 Northwood Institute
5514 Nova University
5943 Law School
5553 Palm Beach Atlantic College
5531 Palm Beach Junior College
5562 Pasco Hernando Comm. College
5535 Pensacola Junior College
7504 Pinellas Beauty College
5548 Polk Community College
5573 Ringling School of Art & Design
5572 Rollins College
5641 Saint John's River Comm. Coll.
5638 Saint Leo College
5076 Saint Thomas University
5724 —Bilingual Center
5653 Santa Fe Community College
5662 Seminole Community College
5672 Southeastern College
5680 Southeastern Coll. Osteopathic Med
5679 Southern College
5666 South Florida Community College
5630 Stetson University
5794 Tallahassee Community College
5791 Tampa Technical Institute
5841 United Electronics Institute
0726 Universidad Central Del Este
5233 University of Central Florida
5812 Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
5175 —College of Dentistry
5803 —College of Medicine
5754 —College of Veterinary Med
5815 University of Miami
5773 —School of Law
5802 —School of Medicine
5490 University of North Florida
5828 University of South Florida
5819 University of Tampa
5833 University of West Florida
5869 Valencia Community College
5893 Webber College

GEORGIA

5001 Abraham Baldwin Agri. College
5002 Agnes Scott College
5004 Albany State College
5734 Albany Technical Institute
9042 American Coll. for Applied Arts
5009 Andrew College
5012 Armstrong State College
5429 Art Institute of Atlanta
5733 Athens Area Tech. Institute
5030 Atlanta Area Technical School
5029 Atlanta Christian College
5014 Atlanta College of Art
5725 Atlanta Junior College
5015 Atlanta University
5336 Augusta College
5062 Bainbridge Junior College
5070 Bauder Fashion College
5059 Berry College
5066 Brenau College
5068 Brewton-Parker College
5078 Brunswick Junior College
5110 Clark College
5145 Clayton State College
5123 Columbus College
5704 Columbus Technical Institute
6124 Covenant College
5167 Dalton Junior College
5026 Darton College
5165 DeKalb College
5693 DeKalb Technical School
DeVry Institute of Technology:
5715 —Continuing Students
0371 —New/Transfer Students
5200 East Georgia College
5184 Emmanuel College
5187 Emory University
5237 Floyd College
5220 Fort Valley State College
5273 Gainesville College
5247 Georgia Baptist Hospital
5252 Georgia College
5248 Georgia Institute of Technology
5249 Georgia Military College
5253 Georgia Southern College
5250 Georgia Southwestern College
5251 Georgia State Univ., Atlanta
5256 Gordon College
5263 Grady Memorial Hospital
5168 Gwinnett Area Technical School
5359 Kennesaw College
5362 LaGrange College
7578 Life Chiropractic College
5439 Macon College
5406 Medical College of Georgia
Mercer University:
5025 —Atlanta
5409 —Macon
5983 —School of Law
5471 —School of Medicine
5623 —Southern School of Pharmacy
5411 Middle Georgia College
5415 Morehouse College
8277 Morehouse School of Medicine
5417 Morris Brown College
5497 North Georgia College
5507 North Georgia Tech. & Voc. Sch.
5521 Oglethorpe University
5186 Oxford College
5530 Paine College
5537 Piedmont College, Demorest
5568 Reinhardt College
5636 Savannah Area Voc. Tech. School
5631 Savannah College of Art & Design
5609 Savannah State College
5616 Shorter College
5619 South Georgia College
5672 South Georgia Tech. & Voc. Sch.
5626 Southern College of Tech.
5628 Spelman College
5072 Thomas College
5784 Thomas Technical Institute
5799 Toccoa Falls College
5798 Truett McConnell College
5813 University of Georgia, Athens
5855 Valdosta State College
5875 Valdosta Technical Institute
5889 Waycross Junior College
5895 Wesleyan College
5900 West Georgia College
5990 Young Harris College

HAWAII

4106 Bingham Young University
4324 Cannon's Business College
4105 Chaminade Univ. of Honolulu
9964 Forest Inst. of Professional Psych
4351 Hawaii Loa College
4352 Hawaii Pacific College
0545 Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd
Kamehameha Schools:
0421 —Bishop Estates
0417 —Kapiolani
University of Hawaii:
4869 —Hilo
4350 —Honolulu Community College
4377 —Kapiolani Community College
4378 —Kauai Community College
4410 —Leeward Community College
4867 —Manoa
4510 —Maui Community College
4959 —West Oahu College
4976 —Windward Community College

IDAHO

3319 Boise Bible College
4018 Boise State University
4060 College of Idaho
4114 College of Southern Idaho
4272 Eastern Idaho Voc. Tech. School
4355 Idaho State Univ., Pocatello
4385 Lewis-Clark State College
4539 North Idaho College
4544 Northwest Nazarene College
4657 Ricks College
4843 University of Idaho, Moscow

ILLINOIS

1025 Augustana College
1027 Aurora University
1052 Barat College
1057 Belleville Area College
1483 Black Hawk College, Moline
1065 Blackburn College
1070 Bradley University
1113 Chicago Coll. Osteopathic Medicine
1318 Chicago-Kent College of Law
1118 Chicago State University
1983 College of Lake County
1130 College of Saint Francis
1135 Columbia College
1140 Concordia College
1165 DePaul University
1047 DeVry Inc.
DeVry Institute of Technology:
Chicago:
1171 —Continuing Students
0380 —New/Transfer Students
Lombard:
3204 —Continuing Students
0379 —New/Transfer Students
1316 Dr. William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine

1203 Elgin Community College
1204 Elmhurst College
1206 Eureka College
1263 Governors State University
1256 Greenville College
1089 Harold Washington College
1733 Highland Community College
1707 Illinois Benedictine College
1312 Illinois Central College
1315 Illinois College
1318 Illinois Institute of Technology
1319 Illinois State University
1397 Illinois Valley Community College
1320 Illinois Wesleyan University
0541 Institute of European Studies
7722 Int'l Academy of Merchandising & Design
1344 John Marshall Law School
1346 Joliet Junior College
1351 Judson College
1993 Keller Grad. Sch. of Management
1366 Kennicott College
1910 Kennedy-King College
1385 Kishwaukee College
1372 Knox College
1392 Lake Forest College
1404 Lewis University
1405 Lincoln Christian Coll & Seminary
1406 Lincoln College
1412 Loyola University of Chicago
1755 —Niles College
1426 —School of Dentistry
1420 —Stritch School of Medicine
1520 MacCormac Junior College
1435 MacMurray College
1144 Malcolm X College
1456 McKendree College
1470 Millikin University
1484 Monmouth College
1486 Moody Bible Institute
1524 Moraine Valley Community Coll.
1493 Mundelein College
1551 National College of Education
1755 Niles College of Loyola Univ.
1555 North Central College
1556 North Park College
1559 Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University:
3593 —Continuing and Returning Students
1583 —Dental School
3852 —Evening Division
1565 —New Students
1604 —Nursing Education
3194 —Physical Therapy
1573 Oakton Community College
1584 Olive-Harvey College
1596 Olivet Nazarene University
1619 Parkland College
1621 Parks College of St. Louis Univ.
1077 Prairie State College
1630 Principia College
1645 Quincy College
1659 Ravenswood Hospital Med. Center
3857 Ray College of Design
1093 Richard J. Daley College
Robert Morris College:
1670 —Carthage
1662 —Chicago
1674 Rock Valley College
1665 Rockford College
1666 Roosevelt University
1667 Rosary College
3262 Rush University
9626 Saint Anthony Hospital School of Nursing
3033 Saint Augustine College
1747 Saint Francis Hospital, Evanston
1708 Saint Xavier College
1713 School of Art Institute of Chicago
1154 Spoon River College
1749 State Community College
1806 Thornton Community College
1820 Trinity Christian College
1810 Trinity College
1821 Triton College
1111 Truman College
1832 University of Chicago The College (Undergraduate only)
1117 University Health Sciences, Chicago Medical School
1836 University of Illinois, Urbana
1938 Waubonsee Community College
1900 Western Illinois University
1905 Wheaton College
1925 Wilbur Wright College
1932 William Rainey Harper College

INDIANA

1015 Ancilla College
1016 Anderson University
1051 Ball State University
1079 Bethel College
1073 Butler University
1776 Calumet College of St. Joseph
1642 Deaconess Hospital
1166 DePauw University
1195 Earlham College
1227 Fort Wayne Bible College
1228 Franklin College of Indiana
1251 Goshen College
1252 Grace Theol. Sem. & Grace Coll
1290 Hanover College
1325 Herron School of Art
1309 Holy Cross Junior College
1304 Huntington College
3143 Indiana Business College
1323 Indiana Institute of Technology
1322 Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute
Indiana-Purdue Universities:
1336 —Fort Wayne
1325 —Indianapolis
8207 —Columbus Center
1361 —School of Dentistry
1285 —School of Medicine
Indiana University:
1324 —Bloomington
1338 —Gary
1337 —Kokomo
1314 —New Albany
1194 —Richmond
1339 —South Bend
Indiana Vocational Technical College:
1286 —Columbus
1277 —Evansville
1278 —Fort Wayne
1281 —Gary
1311 —Indianapolis
1329 —Kokomo
1282 —Lafayette
1334 —Madison
1279 —Muncie
1283 —Richmond
1273 —Sellersburg
1280 —South Bend
1284 —Terre Haute
1446 Indiana Wesleyan University
1330 International Business College
1416 Lutheran Hospital, Ft. Wayne
1440 Manchester College
1442 Marian College, Indianapolis
7378 Martin Center College
1518 Memorial Hospital of South Bend
1585 Oakland City College
1635 Park view-Methodist School of Nursing
Purdue University:
1638 —Hammond
1631 —West Lafayette
1640 —Westville
1668 Rose-Hulman Inst. of Technology
1761 Saint Elizabeth Hospital
1693 Saint Francis College
1697 Saint Joseph's College
1760 Saint Joseph's Hospital
1704 Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College
1702 Saint Mary's College
1705 Saint Meinrad College
1782 Saint Meinrad Sch. of Theology
1802 Taylor University
1811 Tri-State University
1708 University of Evansville
1321 University of Indianapolis
1841 University of Notre Dame
1335 University of Southern Indiana
1874 Valparaiso University
Vincennes University:
7884 —Jasper
1877 —Vincennes
1895 Wabash College

IOWA

6757 American Institute of Business
6046 Briar Cliff College
6047 Buena Vista College
6087 Central College
6099 Clarke College
6100 Clinton Community College
6101 Coe College
6119 Cornell College
6177 Des Moines Area Comm. Coll., Ankeny
6174 Divine Word College
6171 Dordt College
6168 Drake University
6193 Ellsworth Community College
1215 Emmaus Bible College
6249 Graceland College
6251 Grand View College
6252 Grinnell College
6289 Hamilton Business College
6288 Hawkeye Inst. of Technology
Indian Hills Community College:
6083 —Centerville
6312 —Ottumwa
6217 Iowa Central Comm. College, Ft. Dodge
Iowa Lakes Community College:
6195 —Emmetsburg
6196 —Estherville
6301 Iowa Methodist Hospital
6306 Iowa State University, Ames
6308 Iowa Wesleyan College
Iowa Western Community College:
6098 —Clarinda
6302 —Council Bluffs
6313 Jennie Edmundson Mem'l Hosp.
6027 Kirkwood Community College
6370 Loras College
6375 Luther College
4497 Maharishi International Univ.
6394 Marshalltown Community Coll.
6397 Marycrest College
6415 Morningside College
6417 Mount Mercy College
6418 Mount Saint Clare College
6400 North Iowa Area Comm. Coll.
Northeast Iowa Technical Institute:
6751 —North (Calmar)
6754 —South (Peosta)
6504 Northwest Iowa Tech. College
6490 Northwestern College
6593 Palmer College of Chiropractic
6617 Saint Ambrose University
6712 Scott Comm. Coll., Bettendorf
6650 Simpson College, Indianola
Southeastern Community College:
6340 —Keokuk
6048 —West Burlington
6122 Southwestern Community Coll.
6748 Spencer School of Business
6869 University of Dubuque
6681 University of Iowa, Iowa City
6367 University of Northern Iowa
6162 Univ. of Osteopathic Medicine & Health Sciences
6885 Upper Iowa University
6094 Vennard College
6925 Waldorf College
6926 Wartburg College
6950 Western Iowa Tech Comm. Coll.
6936 Westmar College
6943 William Penn College

KANSAS

6031 Baker University
6056 Benedictine College
6034 Bethany College
6037 Bethel College
6335 Emporia State University
6218 Fort Hays State University
6262 Haskell Indian Junior College
6274 Hesston College
6334 Kansas State Univ., Manhattan
6437 Mid-America Nazarene College
6336 Pittsburg State University
6635 Saint Mary of the Plains College
6815 Tabor College
6928 Washburn University
6884 Wichita State University

KENTUCKY

1098 Alice Lloyd College
1019 Asbury College
1023 Ashland Community College
1056 Bellarmine College
1060 Berea College
1071 Brescia College
1097 Campbellsville College
1109 Centre College
7256 Clear Creek Baptist Bible College
1145 Cumberland College
1200 Eastern Kentucky University
1211 Elizabethtown Community Coll.
1249 Georgetown College
1275 Hazard Community College
1307 Henderson Community College
1274 Hopkinsville Community College
1328 Jefferson Community College
1377 Kentucky Christian College
4161 Kentucky College of Business
1368 Kentucky State University
1369 Kentucky Wesleyan College
1402 Lees College
1474 Lexington Community College
1409 Lindsey Wilson College
7579 Louisville College
7573 Louisville Technical Institute
1544 Madisonville Community Coll.
1545 Maysville Community College
1467 Midway College
1487 Morehead State University
1494 Murray State University
4171 National Education Center: Kentucky Coll. of Tech.
1574 Northern Kentucky University
1574 —Chase Law School
0710 Owensboro Community College
3196 Owensboro Jr. Coll. of Business
1620 Paducah Community College
1625 Pikeville College
1650 Prestonsburg Community Coll.
9133 RETS Electronic Institute
1690 Saint Catharine College
1719 Somerset Community College
1770 Southeast Community College
1552 Spalding University
1741 Sue Bennett College
3250 Sullivan Jr. Coll. of Business
1876 Thomas More College
1808 Transylvania University
1825 Union College
University of Kentucky:
1234 —Ft. Knox Center
1837 —Lexington
1888 —College of Dentistry
1968 —College of Medicine
1838 University of Louisville
3814 —School of Dentistry
1967 —School of Medicine
1929 Watterson College
1901 Western Kentucky University

LOUISIANA

0389 **Louisiana State Student Incentive Grant Program**
6082 Centenary College of Louisiana
6176 Delgado Community College
6164 Dillard University
6250 Grambling State University
Louisiana State University:
6373 —Baton Rouge
6385 —New Orleans, Medical Ctr.
6291 —Veterinary Medicine
6372 Louisiana Tech University
6374 Loyola University
6403 McNeese State University
6471 Newcomb Coll. of Tulane Univ.
6482 Northeast Louisiana University
6492 Northwestern State University
6002 Our Lady of Holy Cross College
6656 Southeastern Louisiana Univ.
Southern University:
6663 —Baton Rouge
6711 —New Orleans
6832 Tulane University
6672 Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana
6975 Xavier University of Louisiana

MAINE

3015 Andover College
3074 Bangor Theological Seminary
3076 Bates College
3114 Beal College
3089 Bowdoin College
3269 Bridgton Academy
3700 Casco Bay College
3302 Central Maine Medical Center
3309 Central Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.
3280 Colby College
3305 College of the Atlantic
3372 Eastern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.
3440 Husson College
3475 Kennebec Valley Voc. Tech. Inst.
3505 Maine Maritime Academy
Mid-State College:
3014 —Auburn
9244 —Augusta
3631 Northern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.
3701 Portland School of Art
3755 Saint Joseph's College
3535 Southern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.
3903 Thomas College
3925 Unity College
University of Maine:
3929 —Augusta
3506 —Farmington
3393 —Fort Kent
3991 —Machias
3916 —Orono
3008 —Presque Isle
3751 University of New England
3691 University of Southern Maine
3961 Washington Co. Voc. Tech. Inst
3960 Wentworth College

MARYLAND

0298 **Maryland State Scholarship Programs**
5028 Allegany Community College
5019 Anne Arundel Community Coll.
5401 Bowie State College
5101 Capitol College
5137 Catonsville Community College
5091 Cecil Community College
5144 Charles County Community Coll.
5143 Chesapeake College
5114 Coll. of Notre Dame of Maryland
5890 Columbia Union College
Community College of Baltimore:
5131 —Harbor
5051 —Liberty
5122 Coppin State College
Dessie Institute of America:
8462 —Cheverly
5985 —Grantsville
5176 Dundalk Community College
5192 Essex Community College
5230 Frederick Community College
5402 Frostburg State University
5279 Garrett Community College
5257 Goucher College
3227 Hagerstown Business College
5290 Hagerstown Junior College
5303 Harford Community College
5296 Hood College
5308 Howard Community College
Johns Hopkins University:
5332 —Arts and Sciences
5532 —Peabody Institute
5354 —School of Continuing Studies
5353 —School of Engineering
5352 Sch. of Hygiene & Pub. Health
5348 —School of Medicine
5767 —School of Nursing
5370 Loyola College
5466 Maryland College of Art & Design
5399 Maryland Inst. College of Art
Montgomery College:
5393 —Germantown
5440 —Rockville
5414 —Takoma Park
5416 Morgan State University
5421 Mount Saint Mary's College
5545 Prince George's Community Coll.
5598 Saint John's College
5601 Saint Mary's Coll. of Maryland
5602 Saint Mary's Seminary & Univ.
5403 Salisbury State University
5657 Soisumer Douglas College
7759 Strayer Business College
5404 Towson State University
5834 Union Memorial Hospital
5810 University of Baltimore
University of Maryland:
5757 —Baltimore City, All Campuses
5835 —Baltimore County
5814 —College Park
5400 —Eastern Shore
0988 —Munich Campus
5804 —University College
5856 Villa Julie College
5684 Washington Bible College
5868 Washington College
5898 Western Maryland College

MASSACHUSETTS

3002 American International College
3003 Amherst College
3005 Anna Maria College for Men and Women
Aquinas Junior College:
3011 —Milton
3013 —Newton
3777 Art Institute of Boston
3009 Assumption College
3010 Atlantic Union College
3075 Babson College
3078 Bay Path Junior College
3120 Bay State Junior College
3787 Baystate Medical Center
Becker Junior College:
3482 —Leicester
3079 —Worcester
3096 Bentley College
3107 Berklee College of Music
3102 Berkshire Community College
8211 Bianne Hair School
7108 Boston Architectural Center
3060 Boston Business School
3083 Boston College, Chestnut Hill
3084 Boston Conservatory of Music
3813 Boston Technical Center
Boston University:
3087 —All Undergraduates
Graduate Programs:
7100 —Grad. Coll. of Engineering
7423 —Grad. Law School
7485 —Grad. Metropolitan College
3088 —Grad. Programs—Sargent College
3704 —Grad. Sch. for the Arts
3118 —Grad. Sch. of Arts & Sciences
8928 —Grad. Sch. of Dentistry
7148 —Grad. Sch. of Education
7313 —Grad. Sch. of Management
3116 —Grad. Sch. of Medicine
7094 —Grad. Sch. of Nursing
7101 —Grad. Sch. of Public Communication
8930 —Grad. Sch. of Public Health
3101 —Grad. Sch. of Social Work
3122 —Grad. Sch. of Theology
7098 —Grad. Univ. Professors Prog.
3091 Bradford College
3092 Brandeis University
3517 Bridgewater State College
3110 Bristol Community College
3112 Brockton Hospital
3123 Bunker Hill Community College
3099 Burdett School
3097 Butera School of Art
3289 Cape Cod Community College
3308 Central New England Colleges
3277 Chamberlayne Junior College
3100 City of Boston Dept. of Health & Hospitals—Sch. of Practical Nursing
3279 Clark University
3282 College of the Holy Cross
3285 Curry College
3352 Dean Junior College
8510 Dudley Hall Career Institute
3371 East Coast Aero. Tech. School
3365 Eastern Nazarene College
3283 Elms College
3367 Emerson College
3368 Emmanuel College
3369 Endicott College
3375 Essex Agric. & Tech. Institute
3391 Fisher Junior College
3518 Fitchburg State College
3392 Forsyth Sch. for Dent. Hygienists
3519 Framingham State College
3397 Framingham Union Hospital
3394 Franklin Institute of Boston
3417 Gordon College
3420 Greenfield Community College
3447 Hampshire College
3434 Harvard-Radcliffe
Harvard University:
3428 —Grad. School of Education
3380 —University Extension
7412 Hebon School
3437 Holyoke Community College
8841 ITT Technical Institute
3473 Katharine Gibbs School
3696 Kinyon Campbell Business School
3287 Laboure College
3481 Lasell Junior College
3488 Lawrence Memorial Hospital
3483 Lesley College
3540 Malden Hospital
9100 Marian Court Jr. Coll. of Business
3294 Massachusetts Bay Comm. Coll.
3516 Massachusetts College of Art
3512 Massachusetts Coll. of Pharm. & Allied Health
3514 Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.
3515 Massachusetts Maritime Acad.
Massasoit Community College:
3115 —Blue Hills/Canton
3549 —Brockton
3525 Merrimack College
3554 Middlesex Community College
8101 Montserrat College of Art
3529 Mount Holyoke College
3530 Mount Ida College
3545 Mount Wachusett Comm. College
3676 New England Baptist Hospital
3659 New England Conserv. of Music
3650 New England Inst. Applied Arts & Science
3645 New England Sch. of Art & Design
9347 New England Sch. of Photography
3639 Newbury College
3666 Nichols College
3521 North Adams State College
9270 North Bennet Street School
3651 North Shore Community College
3636 Northeast Broadcasting School
3641 Northeast Inst. of Industl. Tech.
3667 Northeastern University
3674 Northern Essex Community Coll.
3689 Pine Manor College
3713 Quincy Junior College
3714 Quinsigamond Community College
3723 Regis College
9528 RETS Electronic Schools
3740 Roxbury Community College
3773 Saint Elizabeth's Hospital
3295 Saint John's Seminary College
3775 Saint Vincent Hospital
3522 Salem State College
3794 Sch. of the Museum of Fine Arts
3761 Simmons College
3795 Simon's Rock of Bard College
3762 Smith College
3799 Somerville Hospital
Southeastern Massachusetts University:
3786 —Day Division
3806 —Div. Continuing Studies
3763 Springfield College
3791 Springfield Tech. Comm. College
3770 Stonehill College
3771 Suffolk University
3803 Swain School of Design
3812 Sylvania Technical School
Tufts University:
3901 —Tufts-Jackson/Engineer/BSOT
8158 —Dental Medicine (Grad only)
3399 —Fletcher School (Grad only)
3896 —Medical School (Grad only)
3893 —Veterinary Medicine (Grad only)
3901 —All other applicants
3911 University of Lowell
University of Massachusetts:
3917 —Amherst
3924 —Boston
3936 —Medical School
3957 Wellesley College
3958 Wentworth Inst. of Technology
3982 Western New England College
3523 Westfield State College
3963 Wheaton College
3964 Wheelock College
3965 Williams College
3979 Worcester Hahnemann Hospital
3976 Worcester Industrial Tech. Inst.
3969 Worcester Polytechnic Institute
3524 Worcester State College

MICHIGAN

1001 Adrian College
1007 Albion College
1010 Alma College
1011 Alpena Community College
1030 Andrews University
1018 Aquinas College
3851 Argubright Business College
Baker College:
3237 —Flint
3299 —Owosso
1049 Bay de Noc Community College
1095 Calvin College
1035 Center for Creative Studies
1106 Central Michigan University
1225 Charles Stewart Mott Comm. Coll.
1123 Cleary College
1094 Concordia College
1156 Cranbrook Academy of Art
Davenport College of Business:
1183 —Grand Rapids
7490 —Kalamazoo
7235 —Lansing
1816 Delta College
1767 D'Etre University
1181 Detroit Coll. of Business, Dearborn
1168 Detroit College of Law
1177 Detroit Institute of Commerce
1201 Eastern Michigan University
1222 Ferris State University
1261 Glen Oaks Community College
1246 GMI Engineering & Mgmt. Inst.
1250 Gogebic Community College
1265 Grace Bible College
1253 Grand Rapids Baptist Coll. & Sem.
1254 Grand Rapids Junior College
8106 Grand Rapids Sch. Bible & Music
1258 Grand Valley State College
3238 Great Lakes Jr. Coll. of Business
1293 Henry Ford Community College
3177 Henry Ford Hospital
1294 Highland Park Community College
1295 Hillsdale College
1301 Hope College
1340 Jackson Community College
1952 Jordan College
1365 Kalamazoo College
1378 Kalamazoo Valley Comm. College
1375 Kellogg Community College
1376 Kendall College of Art & Design
1382 Kirtland Community College
4200 Kranz-Woods Acad. Med. Lab Technicians
1137 Lake Michigan College
1421 Lake Superior State University
1414 Lansing Community College
1399 Lawrence Inst. of Technology
1425 Lewis College of Business
1722 Macomb Community College
1437 Madonna College
1452 Marygrove College
1460 Mercy College of Detroit
1460 Mercy Sch. of Nursing, Detroit
1516 Michigan Christian College
1465 Michigan State University
1464 Michigan Technological Univ., Houghton
1523 Mid-Michigan Community Coll.
1514 Monroe County Comm. College
1522 Montcalm Community College
1527 Muskegon Business College
1495 Muskegon Community College
1554 Nazareth Coll. at Kalamazoo
1569 North Central Michigan College
1560 Northern Michigan University
1564 Northwestern Michigan College
1568 Northwood Institute
Oakland Community College:
3706 —Auburn Hills
3708 —Highland Lakes
3707 —Orchard Ridge
7267 —Southeast
1497 Oakland University
1595 Olivet College
1672 Reformed Bible College
1766 Saginaw Valley State College
1628 Saint Clair County Comm. Coll.
1753 Saint Mary's College
1764 Schoolcraft College
1719 Siena Heights College
1783 Southwestern Michigan College
1732 Spring Arbor College
1743 Suomi College
1796 Thomas M. Cooley Law School
1835 University of Detroit
University of Michigan:
1839 —Ann Arbor
1861 —Dearborn
1853 —Flint
1894 Walsh Coll. of Accounting & Business Administration
1935 Washtenaw Community College
1937 Wayne County Community Coll.
Wayne State University:
1268 —Graduate School
1114 —Law School
1949 —Medical School
1898 —Undergraduate
1941 West Shore Community College
1902 Western Michigan University
1167 William Tyndale College

MINNESOTA

6014 Augsburg College
6676 Bemidji State University
6038 Bethel College
6081 Carleton College
6104 College of Saint Benedict
6105 College of Saint Catherine
6107 College of Saint Scholastica
6108 College of Saint Teresa
6110 College of Saint Thomas
6113 Concordia College, Moorhead
6114 Concordia College, St. Paul
6435 Dr. Martin Luther College
6253 Gustavus Adolphus College
6265 Hamline University
6390 Macalester College
6411 Minneapolis C. of Art & Design
6678 Moorhead State University
6505 North Central Bible College
6489 Northwestern College
6516 Northwestern Coll. of Chiropractic
6679 Saint Cloud State University
7828 Saint John's Preparatory School
6624 Saint John's University
6632 Saint Mary's College
6638 Saint Olaf College
9706 Saint Paul Area Voc. Tech. Inst.
6639 Saint Paul Bible College

MISSISSIPPI

0320 Board of Trustees, Jackson
1008 Alcorn State University
1055 Belhaven College
1066 Blue Mountain College
1122 Clarke College
1126 Coahoma Junior College
1142 Copiah-Lincoln Junior College
1143 Delta State University
1296 Hinds Junior College
1299 Holmes Junior College
1341 Jackson State University
1347 Jones County Junior College
1450 Mary Holmes College
1471 Millsaps College
1477 Mississippi College
1742 Mississippi Delta Junior College
1480 Mississippi State University
1481 Mississippi Univ. for Women
1482 Mississippi Valley State Univ.
1557 Northeast Mississippi Comm. Coll.
1562 Northwest Mississippi Jr. Coll.
1669 Rust College
1807 Tougaloo College
University of Mississippi:
1879 —Medical Center
1840 —Oxford/University
1479 Univ. of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg
1923 Wesley College
1907 William Carey College

MISSOURI

6109 Avila College
6085 Central Bible College
6089 Central Methodist College
6090 Central Missouri State University
6095 Columbia College
6123 Culver-Stockton College
DeVry Institute of Technology:
6092 —Continuing Students
0347 —New/Transfer Students
6169 Drury College
6198 Evangel College
6216 Fontbonne College
6269 Harris-Stowe State College
6662 International Academy of Merchandising and Design
6330 Kansas City Art Institute
6338 Kemper Military Junior College
6366 Lincoln University
6367 Lindenwood College

6352 Logan College of Chiropractic
6436 Maple Woods Community Coll
6399 Maryville College
6413 Missouri Valley College
6625 Missouri Western State College
6483 Northeast Missouri State Univ
6488 Northwest Missouri State Univ
6574 Park College
6324 Penn Valley Community College
6598 Ranken Technical Institute
6612 Research College of Nursing
6611 Rockhurst College
6626 Saint Louis College of Pharmacy
Saint Louis Community College
6225 —Florissant Valley
6226 —Forest Park
6430 —Meramec
6627 Saint Louis Conservatory of Music
6629 Saint Louis University
6720 —School of Medicine
6655 Southeast Missouri State Univ
6665 Southwest Missouri State Univ
6683 Stephens College
6816 Tarkio College
University of Missouri
6875 —Columbia
6872 —Kansas City
6889 —St. Louis
6929 Washington University
6933 Webster University
6937 Westminster College
6941 William Jewell College
6944 William Woods College

MONTANA

4041 Carroll College
4058 College of Great Falls
4280 Dawson Community College
4298 Eastern Montana College
4317 Flathead Valley Community Coll
4454 Helena Vocational Tech Center
4081 Miles Community College
4487 Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology
4488 Montana State Univ, Bozeman
4538 Northern Montana College
4660 Rocky Mountain College
4782 Salish Kootenai Comm. College
4489 University of Montana, Missoula
4945 Western Montana College

NEBRASKA

6053 Bellevue College
6066 Bishop Clarkson Coll. of Nursing
6058 Bryan Memorial Hospital
Central Community College
6564 —Columbus
6346 —Grand Island
6136 —Hastings
6466 Chadron State College
6106 College of Saint Mary
6116 Concordia Teachers College
6121 Creighton University
7177 —School of Dentistry
7220 —School of Law
6139 —School of Medicine
7221 —School of Pharmacy & Allied Health Professions
6157 Dana College
6165 Doane College
6270 Hastings College
6467 Kearney State College
6348 Lincoln School of Commerce
6401 McCook Community College
Metropolitan Community College
6538 —Elkhorn Valley
6458 —Fort Omaha
7591 —South Omaha
6406 Midland Lutheran College
6497 Mid Plains Comm. College
6503 Nebraska Christian College
6470 Nebraska Wesleyan University
6473 Northeast Tech. Comm. College
6468 Peru State College
Southeast Community College
6491 —Beatrice
6349 —Lincoln
6502 —Milford
University of Nebraska
6877 —Lincoln
6896 —Medical Center
6420 —Omaha
6886 —School of Tech. & Agr.
6489 Wayne State College

NEVADA

4960 Truckee Meadows Comm. College
4844 University of Nevada, Reno
4972 Western Nevada Comm. College

NEW HAMPSHIRE

3694 Antioch Univ. New England
3310 Castle Junior College
3281 Colby-Sawyer College
3304 Concord Hospital
3648 Daniel Webster College
3351 Dartmouth College
3395 Franklin Pierce College
3677 Hawthorne College
3452 Heisser College, Manchester
3472 Keene State College
3657 New England College
3649 New Hampshire College
3647 New Hampshire Technical Inst
New Hampshire Voc. Tech. College
3646 —Berlin
3684 —Claremont
3683 —Laconia
3660 —Manchester
3643 —Nashua
3661 —Stratham
3670 Notre Dame College
3690 Plymouth State College
3728 Rivier College
3748 Saint Anselm College
3918 University of New Hampshire
3912 —Manchester
3977 White Pines College

NEW JERSEY

2268 Ann May School of Nursing
2024 Atlantic Community College
2032 Bergen Community College
2838 Bergen County Tech. Inst.
2061 Berkeley School Little Falls
2044 Bloomfield College
2181 Brookdale Community College
2180 Burlington County College
2072 Caldwell College
2121 Camden County College
2080 Centenary College
2139 Christ Hospital
2413 Missouri Valley College
2107 Clara Maass Memorial Hosp
2090 College of Saint Elizabeth
2124 County College of Morris
2118 Cumberland County College
DeVry Technical Institute
2203 —Continuing Students
0341 —New/Transfer Students
2193 Drew University
2239 Elizabeth Gen. Medical Center
2219 Englewood Hospital Association
2237 Essex County College
Fairleigh Dickinson University
2232 —Edward Williams College
2262 —Madison
2255 —Rutherford/Wayne
2249 —School of Dentistry
2263 —Teaneck
2321 Felician College
2274 Georgian Court College
2315 Glassboro State College
2281 Gloucester County College
2304 Holy Name Hospital
2291 Hudson County Community Coll.
2322 Immaculate Conception Seminary
2516 Jersey City State College
8937 Katharine Gibbs Sch. Montclair
2517 Kean College of New Jersey
2444 Mercer County Community Coll
2441 Middlesex County College
2416 Monmouth College
2520 Montclair State College
2427 Mountainside Hospital
2452 Muhlenburg Regional Medical Ctr
2513 New Jersey Inst. of Technology
2566 Northeastern Bible College
2630 Ocean County College
2694 Passaic Co. Community College
2672 Princeton University
2884 Ramapo College of New Jersey
2867 Raritan Valley Comm. College
2758 Rider College
Rutgers The State University
2737 —Rutgers, ALL New Brunswick Colleges (Cook, Douglass, Engineering, Livingston, Mason Gross School, Pharmacy, Rutgers)
2092 —Camden College of Arts and Sciences
2512 —Newark College of Arts and Sciences and Nursing
2875 Saint Francis Comm. Health Ctr, Jersey City
2806 Saint Peter's College
2868 Salem Community College
2811 Seton Hall University
2626 School of Law
2819 Stevens Institute of Technology
2689 Stockton State College
2911 Teterboro Sch. of Aeronautics
2748 Thomas A. Edison State College
2519 Trenton State College
2921 Union County College
2578 Univ. of Medicine & Dentistry of N.J., Newark
2930 Upsala College
2722 Warren County Community Coll
2974 Westminster Choir College
2518 William Paterson Coll. of N. J
2629 Winfred B. Baldwin School of Nursing

NEW MEXICO

4226 Albuquerque Tech. Voc. Sch
4676 College of Santa Fe
4781 Dona Ana Branch Comm. College
Eastern New Mexico University
4290 —Clovis
4299 —Portales
4662 —Roswell
7469 Institute of American Indian Arts
4422 Luna Voc. Tech. School
4532 New Mexico Highlands Univ
4533 New Mexico Institute of Mining & Tech.
4553 New Mexico Junior College
4534 New Mexico Military Institute
New Mexico State University
4012 —Alamogordo
4547 —Carlsbad
4552 —Grants
4531 —Las Cruces
4560 Northern New Mexico Comm. Coll
4737 Saint John's College
4732 San Juan College
4816 Santa Fe Community College
9842 Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
University of New Mexico
4845 —Albuquerque
4889 —School of Medicine
4895 —Gallup
4809 —Los Alamos
4810 —Valencia County
4535 Western New Mexico University

NEW YORK

2003 Adelphi University
2017 Adirondack Community College
2018 Albany Business College (not SUNY—Albany)
2013 Albany College of Pharmacy
2522 Alfred State College
2065 Alfred University
2060 —SUNY College of Ceramics
2615 Alvin Ailey Amer. Dance Center
2603 American Acad. of Dramatic Arts
2016 Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital
2037 Bard College
2038 Barnard College
2064 Berkeley School White Plains
2901 Boricua College
Briarcliffe School
2605 —Hicksville
7107 —Lynbrook
8275 —Patchogue
2048 Broome Community College
Bryant & Stratton Business Institute
2058 —Buffalo
8239 —Rochester
2720 Bryant & Stratton Powelson Business Institute
2073 Canisius College
2075 Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception
2610 Cayuga County Community Coll
2078 Cazenovia College
2601 Central City Business Institute
2390 Circle in the Square Theatre Sch
Clarkson University
2084 —Continuing and Returning Students
0707 —New Freshmen
2266 —New Transfers
2315 —The Clarkson School
2135 Clinton Community College
2086 Colgate University
2001 College of Aeronautics
2112 College of Insurance
2088 College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of New Rochelle
7193 —Graduate
7192 —New Resources
7191 —School of Nursing
2089 —Undergraduate
2091 College of Saint Rose
Columbia University
2116 —Columbia College
2120 —Graduate School
2094 —Sch. of Dental & Oral Surgery
2111 —School of Engineering and Applied Science
2095 —School of General Studies
2142 —School of Nursing
2905 —Teachers College
2138 Columbia-Greene Comm. Coll
2134 Community Coll. of the Finger Lakes
2096 Concordia College
2097 Cooper Union
2098 Cornell University
2106 Corning Community College
2109 Crouse-Irving Memorial Hosp.
3301 Culinary Institute of America
2162 Daemen College
2349 Dance Theater of Harlem
2190 Dominican College of Blauvelt
2011 Dowling College
2198 Dutchess Community College
2197 D'Youville College
2224 Eastman School of Music
Elizabeth Seton College
2231 —Day, RN, LPN
9931 —Weekend/Evening
2226 Elmira College
Erie Community College
2213 —City Campus
2228 —North Campus
2211 —South Campus
2257 Fashion Institute of Technology
3142 Five Towns College
Fordham University
3031 —Lincoln Center Campus
2259 —Rose Hill Campus
2248 Friends World College
2254 Fulton-Montgomery Comm. Coll
2272 Genesee Community College
8775 Grumman Data Systems Institute
2286 Hamilton College
2288 Hartwick College
2316 Herkimer County Comm. College
2334 Hilbert College
2294 Hobart College
2295 Hofstra University
2299 Houghton College
2300 Hudson Valley Community Coll.
2333 Interfaith Med. Ctr. School of Nursing
2324 Iona College
2325 Ithaca College
2335 Jamestown Community College
2345 Jefferson Community College
2339 Jewish Theol. Sem. of America
2340 Juilliard School
2343 Junior College of Albany
2355 Katharine Gibbs School, N.Y.C.
2350 Keuka College
2352 King's College
8940 Kinman Business Institute
2380 Laboratory Institute of Mdse
2366 Le Moyne College
2377 Long Island College Hospital
Long Island University
2604 —Brentwood
2369 —Brooklyn
2070 —C.W. Post Center
2853 —Southampton
2394 Malcomb-King, Harlem Coll. Exten
2395 Manhattan College, Riverdale
2396 Manhattan School of Music
2397 Manhattanville College, Purchase
2398 Mannes College of Music
Marist College of Albany
2434 —Day
2564 —Evening and Weekend
7714 Marion S. Whelan School of Practical Nursing
2400 Marist College
2406 Marymount College, Tarrytown
9812 —Weekend College
2405 Marymount Manhattan College, New York City
2436 Marie Dee College
2422 Medaille College
2430 Merce Cunningham Studio
2409 Mercy College
Millard Fillmore Hospital
9784 —Licensed Practical Nursing Sch
9779 —Radiology Technicians School
2456 —Registered Nursing School
2414 Mohawk Valley Community Coll.
2415 Molloy College
Monroe Business Institute
2463 —Bronx
2465 —New Rochelle
2429 Monroe Community College
2423 Mount Saint Mary College
2424 Mount Vernon Hosp. Sch. Nursing
2563 Nassau Community College
2559 National Shakespeare Company Conservatory
2511 Nazareth College of Rochester
New School for Social Research
2521 —Graduate
9384 —Undergraduate
2169 New York Chiropractic College
2550 New York City Tech. College (Both Campuses)
2561 New York Inst. of Technology
All Campuses
2552 New York Law School
2501 New York Philharmonic
9297 New York Sch. of Interior Design
2041 New York Theological Seminary
New York University
2555 —Continuing Undergraduates only
2562 —New Freshmen & Transfers only
Graduate Students only
2596 —Arts & Sciences
2597 —Dentistry (DDS)
2598 —Dentistry (other)
2569 —Gallatin Division
2507 —Public Administration
2508 —School of the Arts
2562 —School of Business Admin.
2556 —School of Educ. Health, Nursing & Arts Prof.
2581 —School of Medicine
2506 —Social Work
2568 Niagara County Community Coll
2558 Niagara University
2571 North Country Community Coll.
2560 Nyack College
2623 Olean Business Institute
2627 Onondaga Community College
2625 Orange County Community Coll.
9419 Pace Business School
Pace University
New York City
2478 —Graduate
2635 —Undergraduate
Pleasantville/Briarcliff
2546 —Graduate
2685 —Undergraduate
White Plains
2644 —Graduate
2844 —Law
2276 —Undergraduate
2638 Parsons School of Design
2640 Paul Smith's Coll. of Arts & Sci.
7031 Phillips Beth Israel Medical Center
Polytechnic University
2668 —Brooklyn
2695 —Farmingdale (not SUNY—Farmingdale)
2669 Pratt Institute
2776 Rabbinical Seminary of America
2757 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
7741 Riverside School of Aeronautics
2759 Roberts Wesleyan College
2760 Rochester Inst of Technology
9926 —National Technical Institute for the Deaf
2767 Rockland Community College
2764 Russell Sage College
2793 Saint Bonaventure University
2847 Saint Elizabeth Hospital
2796 Saint Francis College
2798 Saint John Fisher College
2894 Saint John's Riverside Hosp. Cochran School of Nursing
2799 Saint John's University
Saint Joseph's College
2802 —Brooklyn
2841 —Patchogue
2825 Saint Joseph's Hosp. Health Ctr
2805 Saint Lawrence University
9741 Saint Luke's Memorial Hospital Ctr Diagnostic Radiography
2807 Saint Thomas Aquinas College
2834 Saint Vincent's Hospital (Christopher St.)
2749 Saint Vincent's School of Nursing
2810 Sarah Lawrence College
2879 Schenectady Co. Comm. College
2835 School of Visual Arts
2814 Siena College
2837 Sisters of Charity Hospital
2815 Skidmore College
State University of New York
2524 —Agr. & Tech. College at Cobleskill
2525 —Agr. & Tech. College at Delhi
2527 —Agr. & Tech. Coll. at Morrisville
2529 —Center at Binghamton
2535 —Center at Buffalo/Amherst
2925 —Center at Buffalo/Amherst Health Science Center
2548 —Center at Stony Brook
2891 —Health Science Center
7461 —Sch. of Dental Medicine
7462 —Sch. of Medicine
2537 —College at Brockport
2533 —College at Buffalo (1300 Elmwood)
2538 —College at Cortland
2539 —College at Fredonia
2540 —College at Geneseo
2541 —College at New Paltz
2866 —College at Old Westbury
2542 —College at Onaonta
2543 —College at Oswego
2544 —College at Plattsburgh
2545 —College at Potsdam
2878 —College at Purchase
2530 —College of Environmental Science & Forestry
2522 —College of Technology at Alfred
2523 —College of Technology at Canton
2526 —College of Tech. at Farmingdale
2896 —College of Technology at Utica
2214 —Empire State College
2534 —Health Science Center at Brooklyn
2547 —Health Science Center at Syracuse
2536 —Maritime College
Suffolk County Community College
2849 —Brentwood, Western Campus
2846 —Riverhead, Eastern Campus
2827 —Selden, Ammerman Campus
2855 Sullivan County Comm. College
2823 Syracuse University
7833 —College of Law
2913 Tobe-Coburn Sch. for Fashion Careers
2904 Tompkins-Cortland Comm. Coll.
2902 Touro College
2856 Trocaire College
2938 Ulster County Community Coll.
2920 Union College & University
2067 United States Merchant Marine Academy
2928 University of Rochester
2932 Utica College of Syracuse Univ.
2956 Vassar College
2962 Villa Maria College
4152 Vocational Ed. & Extension Bd.
2985 Wadhams Hall Seminary College
2966 Wagner College
2971 Wells College
Westchester Business Institute
3853 —Day
9885 —Evening/Weekend
2872 Westchester Community College
2978 William Smith College
3258 Wood School
7974 Word of Life Bible Institute
2765 Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim Radin
Yeshiva University
7990 —Undergraduate Division
2960 —Benjamin Cardozo Sch. of Law
2551 —Ferkauf Grad. Sch. of Psych.
2980 —Wurzweiler Sch. of Social Work

NORTH CAROLINA

5732 American Bus. & Fashion Inst
5010 Appalachian State University
5016 Atlantic Christian College
5052 Barber Scotia College
5086 Beaufort County Comm. College
5055 Belmont Abbey College
5058 Bennett College
5077 Blanton's Junior College
5043 Blue Ridge Technical College
5067 Brevard College
5300 Brunswick Community College
5136 Cabarrus Memorial Hospital
5100 Campbell University
5094 Cape Fear Community College
5103 Catawba College
5102 Central Piedmont Comm. College
5107 Chowan College
5134 Coastal Carolina Comm. College
5150 Davidson College
5156 Duke University
5152 —School of Medicine
5160 East Carolina University
5721 —School of Medicine
5629 Elizabeth City State University
5183 Elon College
5212 Fayetteville State University
5208 Fayetteville Technical Institute
5234 Forsyth Technical College
5242 Gardner Webb College
5262 Gaston College
5260 Greensboro College
5261 Guilford College
5275 Guilford Technical Comm. College
5301 Hardbarger Jr. Coll. of Business
5293 High Point College
5348 John Wesley College
5333 Johnson C. Smith University
5351 Johnston Community College
5364 Lees-McRae College
5378 Lenoir Community College
5365 Lenoir-Rhyne College
5367 Livingstone College
5369 Louisburg College
5395 Mars Hill College
5410 Meredith College
5426 Methodist College
5423 Montreat-Anderson College
5435 Mount Olive College
5003 North Carolina A & T State Univ.
5495 North Carolina Central University
0388 North Carolina Loans-Health Science Mathematics
5512 North Carolina Sch. of the Arts
5496 North Carolina St. Univ., Raleigh
5501 North Carolina Wesleyan College
5533 Peace College
5534 Pembroke State University
5536 Pfeiffer College
5556 Pitt Community College
5560 Queens College
5588 Richmond Technical College
5582 Rockingham Community College
5214 Saint Andrews Presbyterian Coll
5596 Saint Augustine's College
5600 Saint Mary's College
5607 Salem College
5612 Shaw University
5651 Southeastern Community College
5667 Southwestern Technical College
5644 Stanly Technical College
5656 Surry Community College
5785 Tri-County Community College
University of North Carolina
5013 —Asheville
5816 —Chapel Hill
5752 —Medicine
5105 —Charlotte
5913 —Greensboro
5907 —Wilmington
5685 Wake Forest University
5084 —Bowman Gray Sch. of Med
5937 —School of Law
5928 Wake Technical College
5886 Warren Wilson College
5897 Western Carolina University
5921 Wilkes Community College
5908 Wingate College
5909 Winston-Salem State University

NORTH DAKOTA

0018 **North Dakota Student Financial Assistance Program**
6318 Jamestown College
6474 North Dakota State University
6428 University of Mary
6878 University of North Dakota, Grand Forks

OHIO

Antioch University
1017 —Antioch College
1652 —Antioch International
1002 Art Academy of Cincinnati
1021 Ashland College
3866 ATES Technical Institute
1029 Athenaeum of Ohio
3203 Auffman Hospital
1050 Baldwin-Wallace College
1072 Belmont Technical College
1067 Bluffton College
1069 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green
8415 Bradford School
1099 Capital University
1182 —Law School
1105 Case Western Reserve University
1105 —Nursing (N.D. only)
3264 —Nursing (MSN and Ph.D. only)
1104 —School of Medicine
1151 Cedarville College
1086 Central Ohio Technical College
1107 Central State University
1091 Cincinnati Bible Seminary
1984 Cincinnati Technical College
1127 Clark Technical College
1152 Cleveland Institute of Art
1124 Cleveland Institute of Music
1221 Cleveland State University
1129 College of Mount Saint Joseph
1134 College of Wooster
1085 Columbus Coll. of Art & Design
1148 Columbus State Community Coll.
8417 Community Hospital of Springfield and Clark County
Cuyahoga Community College
1978 —Eastern
1159 —Metropolitan
1985 —Western
1162 Defiance College
1164 Denison University
DeVry Institute of Technology
1605 —Continuing Students
0344 —New/Transfer Students
1178 Dyke College
1191 Edison State Community College
3253 Electronic Technology Institute
1219 Fairview General Hospital
1223 Findlay College
1133 Franciscan Univ. of Steubenville
1229 Franklin University
1259 Good Samaritan Hospital
1292 Heidelberg College
1297 Hiram College
1822 Hocking Technical College
8848 ICM School of Business
1333 Jefferson Technical College
1342 John Carroll University
Kent State University
1814 —E. Liverpool
1367 —Kent
1381 —Warren
1370 Kenyon College
1386 Kettering College of Medical Arts
1391 Lake Erie College
1422 Lakeland Community College
1241 Lima Technical College
1417 Lorain County Community Coll
1427 Lourdes College
1436 Malone College
1444 Marietta College
1463 Miami Univ. (all campuses)
1502 Mount Carmel Hospital
1492 Mount Union College
1531 Mount Vernon Nazarene College
1535 Muskingum Area Technical Coll
1496 Muskingum College
1575 North Central Technical College
1235 Northwest Technical College
3260 Northwestern Business College
1566 Notre Dame College
1587 Oberlin College
4426 Ohio Diesel Technical Institute
1131 Ohio Dominican College
1591 Ohio Northern University
1592 Ohio State University
Ohio University
1593 —Athens
9437 —Belmont
9494 —Chillicothe
0219 —Ironton
9682 —Lancaster
9761 —Portsmouth
9906 —Zanesville
1611 Ohio Valley Hospital
1594 Ohio Wesleyan University
1597 Otterbein College
1643 Owens Technical College
1348 Pontifical College Josephinum
9443 Providence Hospital
1660 Rabbinical College Telshe
1663 Rio Grande College
1695 Saint Elizabeth Hosp. Med. Ctr
1698 Saint Thomas Medical Center
3241 Saint Vincent Medical Center
1790 Shawnee State University
1720 Sinclair Community College
1794 Southern Ohio College
1752 Southern State Comm. College
1688 Stark Technical College
1817 Tiffin University
1966 Union for Experimenting Colleges & Universities
1829 University of Akron
1833 University of Cincinnati
1834 University of Dayton
1845 University of Toledo
1847 Urbana University
1848 Ursuline College
9851 Virginia Marti College of Fashion and Art
1926 Walsh College
1906 Wilberforce University
1909 Wilmington College
1922 Wittenberg University
1179 Wright State University, Dayton
1965 Xavier University
1975 Youngstown State University

OKLAHOMA

6030 Bacone College
6080 Cameron University
6091 Central State University
6117 Connors State College
6211 Flaming Rainbow University
6361 Langston University
6257 Mid-America Bible College
6484 Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College
6485 Northeastern State University
6640 Oklahoma City Community College
6543 Oklahoma City University
6557 Oklahoma School of Business, Accounting, Law & Finance
Oral Roberts University
7492 —Graduate School
7493 —Medical School
6552 —Undergraduate Division
6579 Phillips University
6559 Rose State College
6036 Southern Nazarene University
6673 Southwestern Oklahoma St. Univ.
6749 Spartan School of Aeronautics
6839 Tulsa Junior College
6879 Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
6902 —Health Science Center
6883 University of Tulsa

OREGON

8104 A Art College Beauty
4231 Bassist College
4025 Blue Mountain Comm. College
4090 Central Oregon Comm. College
4745 Chemeketa Community College
4111 Clackamas Community College
4089 Clatsop Community College
7433 College of Legal Arts
4093 Columbia Christian College
4079 Concordia College

4300 Eastern Oregon State College
4214 Eugene Bible College
4325 George Fox College
4407 Lane Community College
4384 Lewis and Clark College
4387 Linfield College
4333 —Linfield-Good Samaritan Nursing
4413 Linn-Benton Community College
4480 Marylhurst College
4508 Mount Hood Community College
4496 Multnomah School of the Bible
4543 Northwest Christian College
Oregon Health Sciences University
4871 —Dental School
4865 —Medical School
4900 —Other Programs
4587 Oregon Institute of Technology
4586 Oregon State Univ. Corvallis
4504 Pacific Northwest Coll. of Art
4601 Pacific University
7707 Phagans Beauty College
7708 Phagans Central Oregon Bty. Coll.
7705 Phagans Gateway Coll. of Beauty
7706 Phagans School of Beauty
7709 Phagans Tigard Beauty School
4617 Portland Community College
4610 Portland State University
4654 Reed College
4653 Rogue Community College
4702 Southern Oregon State College
4729 Southwestern Oregon Comm. Coll.
9767 Springfield College of Beauty
4825 Treasure Valley Comm. College
4862 Umpqua Community College
4846 University of Oregon
4847 University of Portland
4595 Warner Pacific College
4956 Western Baptist College
4980 Western Business College
4968 Western Conservative Baptist Seminary
4585 Western Oregon State College
4979 Western States Chiroprac. Coll.
4954 Willamette University

PENNSYLVANIA

2004 Albright College
2006 Allegheny College
2021 Allentown College of Saint Francis de Sales
2431 Alvernia College
2608 Antioch University
8117 Art Institute of Philadelphia
2029 Art Institute of Pittsburgh
2036 Baptist Bible College
2039 Beaver College
2049 Bryn Mawr College
2050 Bucknell University
2056 Bucks County Community Coll.
2071 Cabrini College
2647 California University of Pa.
2421 Carlow College
Carnegie-Mellon University
2074 —Undergraduate Students only
Graduate Students only
2450 —College of Fine Arts
7255 —College of Humanities & Social Science
2469 —College of Science
2438 —School of Industrial Admin.
2176 —School of Urban & Public Affairs
2079 Cedar Crest College
8425 Central Pennsylvania Business School
2081 Chatham College
2082 Chestnut Hill College
2648 Cheyney University of Pa.
2649 Clarion University of Pa.
2087 College Misericordia
2150 Combs College of Music
Community College of Allegheny County
2156 —Allegheny County Campus
2122 —Boyce Campus
2025 —College Center North
2123 —South Campus
2126 Community Coll. of Beaver County
2682 Community Coll. of Philadelphia
2100 Curtis Institute of Music
2125 Delaware County Comm. College
2186 Dickinson College
2194 Drexel University
2196 Duquesne University
2650 East Stroudsburg Univ. of Pa.
2704 Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary
2220 Eastern College
2651 Edinboro University of Pa.
2225 Elizabethtown College
2215 Erie Business Center
2261 Franklin and Marshall College
2270 Gannon University
2273 Geneva College
2275 Gettysburg College
2277 Grove City College
2278 Gwynedd-Mercy College
Hahnemann University
2306 —Allied Health Profs
2285 —Graduate School
2287 Harcum Junior College
2309 Harrisburg Area Comm. College
2289 Haverford College
2297 Holy Family College
2320 Immaculata College
7466 Inst. for Shipboard Education
2341 Juniata College
2351 Keystone Junior College
2353 King's College
2653 Kutztown University of Pa.
2379 La Roche College
2363 La Salle University
2361 Lafayette College
2374 Lancaster General Hospital
2364 Lebanon Valley College
2365 Lehigh University
2367 Lincoln Univ. of the Comm. of Pa.
2654 Lock Haven University of Pa.
2382 Luzerne County Comm. College
2372 Lycoming College
2260 Manor Junior College
2655 Mansfield University of Pa.
2407 Marywood College
2410 Mercyhurst College
2411 Messiah College
2458 Methodist Hospital
2656 Millersville University of Pa.
2445 Montgomery Co. Community Coll.
2417 Moore College of Art
2418 Moravian College
2420 Mount Aloysius Junior College
2424 Muhlenberg College
2628 Neumann College
2509 New School of Music
2567 Northeastern Christian Jr. College
2573 Northampton County Area Community College
2674 Pierce Junior College
2660 Pennsylvania State University (all campuses)
2661 Philadelphia College of Bible
2663 Phila. Coll. of Pharmacy & Sci.
2666 Phila. Coll. of Textiles & Science
2718 Pinebrook Junior College
2676 Point Park College
2769 Robert Morris College
2763 Rosemont College
2797 Saint Francis College
2801 Saint Joseph's University
2808 Saint Vincent College
2812 Seton Hill College
2657 Shippensburg University of Pa.
2658 Slippery Rock University of Pa.
2817 Spring Garden College
2820 Susquehanna University
2821 Swarthmore College
Temple University
9917 —Allied Health
2643 —Ambler
2917 —Dental, Medical & Pharmacy
9940 —Graduate
7878 —Law
2912 —Tyler School
2906 —Undergraduate
2910 Thiel College
2903 Thomas Jefferson University
Coll. of Allied Health Sciences
2926 University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
2935 —Bradford
2865 —College Work Study
2880 —Graduate School of Public Health
2936 —Greensburg
2934 —Johnstown
2927 —Pittsburgh
2949 —School of Medicine
2937 —Titusville
2929 University of Scranton
2664 University of the Arts
2931 Ursinus College
2579 Valley Forge Christian College
2955 Valley Forge Military Jr. College
2957 Villa Maria College
2959 Villanova University
2967 Washington and Jefferson Coll.
2969 Waynesburg College
2975 Westminster College
2642 Widener University
2977 Wilkes College
2979 Wilson College
2991 York College of Pennsylvania

RHODE ISLAND

7053 Arthur Angeio School of Hair Design
Brown University
3094 —Continuing Undergraduates only
3189 —New Freshmen & Transfers only
3095 Bryant College
Community College of Rhode Island
3738 —Lincoln
3733 —Warwick
3464 Hall Institute
3466 Jewelry Institute
3462 John's Creative School of Cosmetology
3465 Johnson and Wales College
3476 Katharine Gibbs School
9315 New England Inst. Tech. of R.I.
3642 Newport Hospital
3693 Providence College
3724 Rhode Island College
9566 Rhode Island Inst. of Technology
3726 Rhode Island School of Design
8787 —Culinary Arts Program
7733 Rhode Island School of Photography
3779 Roger Williams College
3797 Saint Joseph's Hospital
3759 Salve Regina College
Sawyer School
7329 —Warwick
9829 —Pawtucket
3919 University of Rhode Island
7774 School of Medical Sec. Sciences

SOUTH CAROLINA

0187 **South Carolina Tuition Grants Agency**
5037 Aiken Technical College
5006 Allen University
5008 Anderson College
5079 Baptist College at Charleston
5056 Benedict College
5065 Bob Jones University
5896 Central Wesleyan College
5095 Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech. Coll.
5108 Citadel, The
5109 Claflin College
5111 Clemson University
5112 Coker College
5113 College of Charleston
5117 Columbia College
5121 Converse College
5144 Denmark Tech. College
0226 Doyle Memorial Scholarship
5188 Erskine College
5207 Florence-Darlington Tech. Coll.
5442 Francis Marion College
5222 Furman University
5278 Greenville Technical College
Horry-Georgetown Technical College
5305 —Conway
5298 —Georgetown
5363 Lander College
5366 Limestone College
5584 Midlands Technical College
5418 Morris College
5493 Newberry College
5494 North Amer. Inst. of Aviation
5498 North Greenville College
5527 Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech. Coll.
5550 Piedmont Tech. College
5540 Presbyterian College
9780 Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic
0061 Simms Scholarship Program
5618 South Carolina State College
5627 Spartanburg Methodist College
5668 Spartanburg Technical College
5789 Tri-County Technical College
5049 Trident Technical College
University of South Carolina
5840 —Aiken
5845 —Beaufort
5837 —Coastal
5849 —Lancaster
5847 —Salkehatchie
5850 —Spartanburg
5821 —Sumter
5846 —Union
5863 Voorhees College
5910 Winthrop College
5912 Wofford College

SOUTH DAKOTA

0600 **South Dakota Student Incentive Grant Program**
6015 Augustana College
6042 Black Hills State College
6416 Mount Marty College
6464 National College
6651 Sioux Falls College
6652 So. Dakota Sch. of Mines & Tech.
6653 South Dakota State University
6881 Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion

TENNESSEE

1042 Aquinas Junior College
1028 Austin Peay State University
1058 Belmont College
1908 Bryan College
1102 Carson-Newman College
1084 Chattanooga State Technical Community College
1121 Christian Brothers College
1981 Cleveland State Comm. College
1081 Columbia State Comm. College
1146 Cumberland University
1161 David Lipscomb College
Draughon's Junior College
9057 —Clarksville
4194 —Knoxville
3136 —Memphis
3261 —Nashville
1198 East Tennessee State University
3265 Edmondson Junior College
1221 Fisk University
1230 Freed-Hardeman College
1298 Hiwassee College
1345 Johnson Bible College
1371 King College
1373 Knoxville College
1394 Lambuth College
1395 Lane College
1401 Lee College
1403 LeMoyne-Owen College
1408 Lincoln Memorial University
1454 Maryville College
1511 Memphis College of Arts
3062 Memphis Inst. of Technology
1459 Memphis State University
1466 Middle Tennessee State Univ
1469 Milligan College
1488 Morristown College
9318 Nashville Auto Diesel College
1648 Nashville State Tech. Institute
7726 Professional Academy of Broadcasting
1730 Rhodes College
1656 Roane State Comm. College
1746 Shelby State Community Coll.
1727 Southern College of SDA
1803 Tennessee State University
1804 Tennessee Technological Univ
1818 Tennessee Temple University
1805 Tennessee Wesleyan College
1795 Tomlinson College
1809 Trevecca Nazarene College
1812 Tusculum College
1842 University of the South
University of Tennessee
1831 —Chattanooga
1843 —Knoxville
1844 —Martin
1850 —Memphis, Center Health Sciences
1871 Vanderbilt University
1724 —Medical Center Allied Health
1883 —School of Medicine
1893 Walters State Community Coll.

TEXAS

6001 Abilene Christian University
6005 Alvin Community College
6644 Angelo State University
8271 Art Institute of Houston
6209 Art Institute of Dallas/Fashion Institute of Dallas
6016 Austin College
6759 Austin Community College
6068 Bauder Fashion College
6639 Baumberger Endowment
6059 Baylor College of Dentistry
6052 Baylor College of Medicine
6032 Baylor University
6032 —College of Nursing
6055 Bee County College
6040 Bishop College
6043 Blinn College
6070 Brookhaven College
6148 Cedar Valley College
6133 College of the Mainland
6805 Collin County Community College
6849 Corpus Christi State University
6159 Dallas Baptist University
6160 Del Mar College
Devry Institute of Technology
6180 —Continuing Students
0372 —New/Transfer Students
6188 East Texas St. Univ., Commerce
6201 Eastfield College
0686 Edmond Educational Foundation
6199 El Centro College
6255 Galveston College
6268 Hardin-Simmons University
6282 Houston Baptist University
6296 Houston Community College
6280 Huston-Tillotson College
6303 Incarnate Word College
6319 James Connan College
Lamar University
6360 —Beaumont
0441 —Orange
6589 —Port Arthur
6362 Laredo Junior College
6838 Laredo State University
6365 LeTourneau College
6369 Lon Morris College
6429 McLennan Community College
6402 McMurry College
6408 Midwestern State University
0401 Minnie Stevens Piper Fdtn
6438 Mountain View College
6519 North Lake College
6498 Northwood Institute
6550 Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio
6577 Paul Quinn College
6580 Prairie View A & M University
6629 Rice University
6607 Richland College
6619 Saint Edward's University
6637 Saint Mary's University
6642 Saint Philip's College
6643 Sam Houston State University
6645 San Antonio College
6647 Schreiner College
8654 South Texas College of Law
6660 Southern Methodist University
6666 Southwest Texas Junior College
6667 Southwest Texas State Univ.
6671 Southwestern Adventist College
6705 Southwestern Christian College
6674 Southwestern University
6682 Stephen F. Austin State Univ.
6685 Sul Ross State University
6817 Tarleton State University
6834 Tarrant County Jr. Coll., Ft. Worth
6822 Texas A & I University
Texas A & M University
6003 —College Station
7853 —Electronic Training Divison
6835 —Galveston
6820 Texas Christian University
6821 Texas College
6848 Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine
6823 Texas Lutheran College
6824 Texas Southern University
6797 —Law School
6825 Texas Southmost College
6328 Texas State Tech. Inst., Waco
6827 Texas Tech University
6828 Texas Wesleyan College
6826 Texas Woman's University
6831 Trinity University
6833 Tyler Junior College
6868 University of Dallas
University of Houston
6916 —Clear Lake City
6922 —Downtown College
6870 —University Park
6917 —Victoria
6481 University of North Texas
6880 University of Saint Thomas
University of Texas
6013 —Arlington
6887 —Austin
6897 —Dallas
6686 —Southwestern Medical Center
6829 —El Paso
6887 —Galveston, Medical Br
6919 —San Antonio
6850 —Tyler
Univ. of Texas Health Science Centers
6888 —Houston
6908 —San Antonio
6930 Wayland Baptist University
6938 West Texas State University
6939 Wharton County Junior College
6940 Wiley College

UTAH

4019 Bingham Young University
4040 College of Eastern Utah
4283 Dixie College
4864 Salt Lake Comm. College
4727 Snow College
4092 Southern Utah State College
4853 University of Utah
4857 Utah State University
4870 Utah Valley Comm. College
4941 Weber State College
4948 Westminster College of Salt Lake City

VERMONT

3080 Bennington College
3944 Burlington College
3765 Castleton State College
3179 Center for Northern Studies
3291 Champlain College
3297 College of St. Joseph
3179 Fanny Allen Memorial School of Practical Nursing
3416 Goddard College
3418 Green Mountain College
3788 International Training School
3766 Johnson State College
3767 Lyndon State College
3509 Marlboro College
3526 Middlebury College
7767 —Language Schools
3560 —Bread Loaf School of English
3179 New England Culinary Institute
3669 Norwich University
3669 —The Russian School
3179 Putnam Memorial School of Practical Nursing
3757 Saint Michael's College
3796 Southern Vermont College
3179 Thompson School for Practical Nurses
3900 Trinity College
3920 University of Vermont
3669 Vermont College
3669 —Adult Degree Program
3669 —Graduate Program
3669 —Master of Art Therapy
3669 —Master of Fine Arts in Writing
3941 Vermont Technical College

VIRGINIA

5017 Averett College
5083 Blue Ridge Community College
5063 Bluefield College
5069 Bridgewater College
5141 Central Virginia Comm. College
5691 Christendom College
5128 Christopher Newport College
5124 Clinch Valley College
5115 College of William and Mary in Virginia
5099 Community Hosp. of Roanoke Valley Coll. of Health Sciences
5139 Dabney S. Lancaster Comm. Coll.
5163 Danville Community College
5181 Eastern Mennonite College
5844 Eastern Shore Community Coll.
5185 Emory and Henry College
5213 Ferrum College
5827 George Mason University
5276 Germanna Community College
5291 Hampden-Sydney College
5292 Hampton University
5294 Hollins College
J. Sargent Reynolds Community College
5676 —Downtown
5340 —Parham
5362 James Madison University
5342 John Tyler Community College
5355 Kee's Business College, Norfolk
Liberty University
5385 —Main Campus
3499 —School of Lifelong Learning
5368 Longwood College
5381 Lord Fairfax Community College
5372 Lynchburg College
5397 Mary Baldwin College
5398 Mary Washington College
5405 Marymount University
1624 National College of Education
5513 New River Community College
5504 Norfolk General Hospital
5864 Norfolk State University
Northern Virginia Community College
5510 —Alexandria
5515 —Annandale
5774 —Manassas
5775 —Sterling
5517 —Woodbridge
5126 Old Dominion University
5549 Patrick Henry Community Coll.
5561 Piedmont Virginia Comm. Coll.
5565 Radford University
5566 Randolph-Macon Coll., Ashland
5567 Randolph-Macon Woman's Coll., Lynchburg
Rappahannock Community College
5590 —Glenns
5583 —Warsaw
5574 Richard Bland College
5580 Riverside Hospital
5571 Roanoke College
5604 Saint Paul's College
5613 Shenandoah College and Conservatory
5625 Southern Seminary College
Southside Virginia Community College
5660 —Alberta
5669 —J. H. Daniel
5859 Southwest Virginia Comm. Coll.
5634 Sweet Briar College
5793 Thomas Nelson Community Coll.
Tidewater Community College
5707 —Chesapeake
5226 —Portsmouth
5787 —Virginia Beach
5568 University of Richmond
5820 University of Virginia
3685 —School of Law
5753 —School of Medicine
5570 Virginia Commonwealth Univ.
5927 Virginia Highlands Comm. Coll.
5857 Virginia Intermont College
5858 Virginia Military Institute
5859 Virginia Polytech. Inst. & St. U.
5860 Virginia State University
5862 Virginia Union University
5867 Virginia Wesleyan College
5868 Virginia Western Comm. Coll.
5887 Washington and Lee University
5817 Wytheville Community College

WASHINGTON

7030 Antioch University
4805 Art Institute of Seattle
4029 Bellevue Community College
7077 Bellingham Technical School
4024 Big Bend Community College
4250 Bureau of Indian Affairs, Everett
4044 Central Washington University
4042 Centralia College
4042 City University
4055 Clark College
4147 Clover Park Voc. Tech. Institute
4077 Columbia Basin College
4801 Cornish College of the Arts
8556 Divers Institute of Technology
4301 Eastern Washington University
4307 Edmonds Community College
4271 Elon Business College
4303 Everett Community College
4292 Evergreen State College
4330 Gonzaga University
4332 Grays Harbor College
4331 Green River Community College
4344 Heritage College
4348 Highline Community College
3170 John Bastyr College of Naturopathic Medicine
8948 Knapp College of Business
9022 L.H. Bates Voc. Tech. Institute
9023 Lake Washington Voc. Tech. Inst.
4402 Lower Columbia College
4408 Lutheran Bible Institute of Seattle
4554 North Seattle Community College
4541 Northwest College of the Assemblies of God
4583 Olympic College
4597 Pacific Lutheran University
4615 Peninsula College
4369 Perry Technical Institute
4103 Pierce College
4618 Puget Sound Christian College
7749 Renton Voc. Tech. Institute
4674 Saint Martin's College
4741 Seattle Central Community Coll.
4694 Seattle Pacific University
4695 Seattle University
4738 Shoreline Community College
9815 Skagit Business College
4699 Skagit Valley College
4578 South Puget Sound Comm. Coll.
4759 South Seattle Community College
4739 Spokane Community College
4752 Spokane Falls Community Coll.
4826 Tacoma Community College
4374 Trend College
4067 University of Puget Sound
4854 Univ. of Washington, Seattle
4940 Walla Walla Coll., College Place
4963 Walla Walla Community College
4705 Washington State University
4942 Wenatchee Valley College
4947 Western Washington University
4974 Whatcom Community College
4957 Whitman College
4953 Whitworth College
4993 Yakima Valley Comm. College

WEST VIRGINIA

5005 Alderson-Broaddus College
5034 Appalachian Bible College
5054 Beckley College
5060 Bethany College
5064 Bluefield State College
5120 Concord College
5151 Davis and Elkins College
5211 Fairmont State College
5254 Glenville State College
5268 Greenbrier Community Coll. Ctr.
5396 Marshall University
5519 Ohio Valley College
5932 Parkersburg Community College
5539 Potomac State College
5635 Saint Mary's Hosp., Huntington
5608 Salem College
5615 Shepherd College
Southern West Virginia Comm. College
5446 —Logan
5447 —Williamson
5419 University of Charleston
5946 Webster College
5901 West Liberty State College
5902 West Virginia Inst of Tech.
5942 West Virginia Northern Community College
5903 West Virginia State College
5904 West Virginia University
5905 West Virginia Wesleyan College
5906 Wheeling Jesuit College

WISCONSIN

1012 Alverno College
1046 Beloit College of Nursing
1059 Beloit College
1043 Blackhawk Technical College
1100 Cardinal Stritch College
1101 Carroll College
1103 Carthage College
1139 Concordia College
1172 Chippewa Valley Tech. College
1202 Edgewood College
1211 Fox Valley Technical College
Gateway Technical College
1243 —Kenosha/Elkhorn
1255 —Racine
0475 Gib Tech Academy of Hair Design
3622 I.B.A. Prestige Beauty College
3619 LaCrosse School of Beauty Culture
1393 Lakeland College
1395 Lakeshore Technical College
1398 Lawrence University
1536 Madison Area Tech. College, Madison
1432 Madison Business College
1443 Manian College of Fond du Lac
1448 Marquette University
1519 Medical College of Wisconsin
1436 Mid-State Technical College
1475 Milwaukee Area Technical Coll.
7590 Milwaukee Inst. of Art & Design
1476 Milwaukee Sch. of Engineering
Moraine Park Technical College
1433 —Beaver Dam
1499 —Fond du Lac
4174 —West Bend
1490 Mount Mary College
1512 Mount Senario College
1549 Nicolet Area Technical College
1579 North Central Technical College
4190 Northeast Wisconsin Tech. College, Green Bay
1561 Northland College
1563 Northwestern College
3220 Patricia Stevens Career Coll. & Finishing School
1664 Ripon College
1706 Saint Norbert College
1300 Silver Lake College
1694 Southwest Wisconsin Tech. Coll.
State College of Beauty Culture
1778 —Wausau
1785 —Wauwatosa
3617 Stratton College
4176 Trans American School of Broadcasting
University of Wisconsin
1913 —Eau Claire
1859 —Green Bay
1914 —La Crosse
1846 —Madison
1473 —Milwaukee
1916 —Oshkosh
1860 —Parkside/Kenosha
1917 —Platteville
1918 —River Falls
1919 —Stevens Point
1740 —Stout
1920 —Superior
1921 —Whitewater
University of Wisconsin Centers
1999 —All Campuses
1878 Viterbo College
1944 Waukesha County Tech. College
108 Western Wisconsin Tech. College
3618 Wisconsin College of Cosmetology
1513 Wisconsin Lutheran College
1903 Wisconsin School of Electronics

WYOMING

4043 Casper College
4115 Central Wyoming College
4700 Eastern Wyoming College
4415 Laramie County Comm. College
4542 Northwest Community College
4536 Sheridan College
4855 University of Wyoming
4957 Western Wyoming College
4977 Wyoming Technical Institute

FAF® Financial Aid Form — School Year 1989-90

Warning: If you use this form to establish eligibility for federal student aid and you purposely give false or misleading information, you may be subject to a $10,000 fine, a prison sentence, or both.

Do not write in this space.

HI 24

Don't write outside of the boxes or answer spaces. Use Section P for explanations.

Section A — Student's Identification Information

1. Your name — Last / First / M.I.
2. Your permanent mailing address (Mail will be sent to this address. See instructions for state abbreviation.) — Number, street, and apartment number; City; State; Zip Code
3. Your social security number
4. Your date of birth — Month, Day, Year
5. Your home telephone — Area Code, Number
6. Your title (optional) — 1 Mr. 2 Miss, Ms., Mrs.
7. a. Your state of legal residence
   b. Date you began living in that state — Month, Year

Section B — Student's Other Information

8. a. You are (Check only one box.)
   1 a U.S. citizen
   2 an eligible noncitizen (See instructions.)
   3 none of the above (See instructions.)
   b. If you are an eligible noncitizen, give your Alien Registration Number — A
9. As of today, you are (Check only one box.)
   1 unmarried (single, divorced, or widowed)
   2 married
   3 separated
10. If you are now in high school, give your high school 6-digit code number.
11. Your expected enrollment status during the 1989-90 school year (Check only one box.)
    1 Full-time
    2 At least half-time but less than full-time
    3 Less than half-time
12. Your expected year in college during 1989-90 (Check only one box.)
    1 1st
    2 2nd
    3 3rd
    4 4th
    5 5th or more undergraduate
    6 first year graduate/professional (beyond a bachelor's degree)
    7 second year graduate/professional
    8 third year graduate/professional
    9 fourth year or more graduate/professional
13. Your course of study code (See instructions.)
14. Date you expect to complete your current college degree or certificate — Month, Year
15. Will you have a first bachelor's degree by July 1, 1989? Yes 1 No 2
16. a. Have you attended any college or school beyond high school? Yes 1 No 2
    b. If yes, list all colleges or schools that you have attended. List most recent college first. If you need more space, continue in Section P.

Name, city, and state of college	Period of attendance From (mo /yr.)	To (mo /yr.)	CSS Code Number

17. a. Your driver's license number
    b. State that issued the above driver's license number — State

See instructions before answering 18 and 19.

18. Are you or your spouse certified as a dislocated worker? Yes 1 No 2
19. Are you or your spouse a displaced homemaker? Yes 1 No 2

Section C — Student's 1988 Income & Expenses

(See instructions for kinds of income and taxes to exclude from 22, 23, 25, 26, and 27. Don't report parents' information in this section. If you are married, include your spouse's information in Sections C and D.)

20. The following 1988 U.S. income tax return figures are (Check only one box.)
    1 from a completed IRS Form 1040EZ or 1040A. Go to 21.
    2 from a completed IRS Form 1040. Go to 21.
    3 estimated. Will file IRS Form 1040EZ or 1040A. Go to 21.
    4 estimated. Will file IRS Form 1040. Go to 21.
    5 a tax return will not be filed. Skip to 25.

Tax Filers Only

21. 1988 total number of exemptions (IRS Form 1040 — line 6e, 1040A — line 6e, or 1040EZ — see instructions) — 21.
22. 1988 income from IRS Form 1040 — line 31, 1040A — line 13, or 1040EZ — line 3 (Use the worksheet in the instructions.) — 22. $ .00
23. 1988 U.S. income tax paid (IRS Form 1040 — line 47, 1040A — line 22, or 1040EZ — line 9) — 23. $ .00
24. 1988 itemized deductions (IRS Form 1040, Schedule A — line 26. Write in "0" if deductions were not itemized.) — 24. $ .00
25. 1988 income earned from work by you (See instructions.) — 25. $ .00
26. 1988 income earned from work by your spouse (See instructions.) — 26. $ .00
27. 1988 untaxed income and benefits (Give total amount for the year.)
    a. Social security benefits — 27a. $ .00
    b. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC) — b. $ .00
    c. Child support received for all children — c. $ .00
    d. Other untaxed 1988 income and benefits from worksheet in instructions (Explain in Section P.) — d. $ .00
28. 1988 medical and dental expenses not paid by insurance — 28. $ .00
29. 1988 elementary, junior high, and high school tuition for dependent children
    a. Amount paid (Don't include any tuition paid for yourself.) — 29a. $ .00
    b. For how many dependent children? (Don't include yourself.) — b.

Section D — Student's Assets

30. Cash, savings, and checking accounts (as of today) — $ .00
31. Home (Renters write in "0.") — What is it worth today? $ .00 — What is owed on it? $ .00
32. Other real estate and investments — What is it worth today? $ .00 — What is owed on it? $ .00
33. Business and farm — What is it worth today? $ .00 — What is owed on it? $ .00
34. Does any part of 33 include a farm? Yes 1 No 2

Section E — Student's Expected Veterans Benefits (July 1, 1989-June 30, 1990)

35. GI Bill and Dependents Educational Assistance Benefits — Amount per month $ .00 — Number of months
36. VA Contributory Benefits (VEAP) — Amount per month $ .00 — Number of months
37. Other veterans educational benefits — Amount per month $ .00 — Number of months

99 108

Print your name Last First

Section F — Student's (& Spouse's) Expected Income & Benefits (Don't include any of the benefits given in Section E. See instructions for the kinds of income and taxes to exclude.)

		Calendar Year 1989	Summer 1989	School Year 1989-90
38.	1989 income earned from work by you	$		
39.	1989 income earned from work by your spouse	$		
40.	1989 other taxable income	$		
41.	1989 nontaxable income and benefits	$		
42.	1989 U.S. income tax to be paid (Skip if you answered "No" to 18.)	$		
43.	Income earned from work by you		$	$
44.	Income earned from work by your spouse		$	$
45.	Other taxable income		$	$
46.	Nontaxable income and benefits		$	$

Section G — Student's Status

47. a. Were you born before January 1, 1968? (See answer to 4.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

b. Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

c. Are you a ward of the court or are both your parents dead? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

d. Do you have legal dependents other than a spouse? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

Before going on, read and follow the instructions at the right.

- If you answered "Yes" to 47a, or 47b, or 47c, or 47d, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas. Don't answer 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, or 53.
- If you answered "No" to all of 47a, 47b, 47c, and 47d and you are:
  —unmarried now and will be an undergraduate student in 1989-90, go to 48 and follow the directions given. Don't answer 53.
  —married now or will be a graduate/professional student in 1989-90, go to 53. Don't answer 48, 49, 50, 51, or 52.

Unmarried (Single, Divorced, Widowed, or Separated) Undergraduate Students

48. Did your parents claim you as an income tax exemption ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1988? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to any year in 48, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Skip 49, 50, 51, and 52.

If you answered "No" to both years in 48, go to 49.

49. Beginning with the 1987-88 school year, when did you first receive federal student financial aid? (Check only one box.)

1 ☐ Never received (Go to 52. Skip 50 and 51.)

2 ☐ During the 1987-88 school year (Go to 50. Skip 51 and 52.)

3 ☐ During the 1988-89 school year (Go to 51. Skip 50 and 52.)

4 ☐ Received aid but not in the 1987-88 or 1988-89 school year (Go to 52. Skip 50 and 51.)

50. Did you have total resources of $4,000 or more, not including parents' support ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1988? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 50 for both years, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

If you answered "No" to any year in 50, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

51. Did you have total resources of $4,000 or more, not including parents' support ...in 1988? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 51 for both years, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

If you answered "No" to any year in 51, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

52. Did you have total resources of $4,000 or more, not including parents' support ...in 1987? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 ...in 1988? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 52 for both years, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

If you answered "No" to any year in 52, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

Married Students or Graduate/Professional Students

53. Will your parents claim you as an income tax exemption in 1989? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

If you answered "Yes" to 53, go to Section H and fill in the PURPLE and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form.

If you answered "No" to 53, go to Section H and fill in the GRAY and the WHITE areas on the rest of the form. Some colleges may also ask you to complete the PURPLE areas.

Section H — Household Information

Parents

54. Number of family members in 1989-90

Write in the total number of people your parents will support in 1989-90. Always include yourself (the student) and your parents. Include your parents' other children and other people only if they meet the definition in the instructions. You must list their names and give information about them in 59 below. ☐☐

55. Number of college students in 1989-90

Of the number in 54, write in the number of family members who will be in college at least half-time. Include yourself — the student who is applying for aid. ☐

Student (and spouse)

56. Number of family members in 1989-90

Write in the total number of people that you will support in 1989-90. Include yourself and your spouse. Include your children and other people only if they meet the definition in the instructions. You must list their names and give information about them in 59 below. ☐☐

57. Number of college students in 1989-90

Of the number in 56, write in the number of family members who will be in college at least half-time. Include yourself. ☐

58. If you have dependents other than a spouse, how many will be in each of the following age groups during 1989-90? Ages 0-5 ☐ Ages 6-12 ☐ Ages 13+ ☐

59. Family Members' Listing

Give information for all family members included in 54 or 58.

You are already listed on line 1. List up to seven other family members here. If more than seven, list first those who will be in college at least half-time. List those over seven in Section P and check this box. ☐

	Full name of family member — You — the Student Applicant	Age	Relationship (Use code below.)	Will attend college at least half time in 1989-90 school year? Yes	No	Name of school or college this person will attend in 1989-90 school year	Year in school 1989-90	If attended same school in 1988-89, give amount of: 1988-89 Scholarships/ Grants	1988-89 Parents' Contribution
1									
2				1☐	2☐				
3				1☐	2☐				
4				1☐	2☐				
5				1☐	2☐				
6				1☐	2☐				
7				1☐	2☐				
8				1☐	2☐				

Use correct code from below.

1-Student's parent/stepparent 2-Student's brother or sister 3-Student's husband or wife 4-Student's son or daughter 5-Student's grandparent 6-Other (Explain in Section P.)

If you are answering the purple and the white areas, go to page 3 and complete the rest of the form. If you are answering the gray and the white areas, go to page 4. Skip page 3.

Section I — Information about Parents

60. Check: ☐ father ☐ stepfather ☐ legal guardian ☐ other (Explain in Section P.)

a. Name _____
b. Street address _____
c. City/State/Zip _____
d. Occupation/Employer _____

61. Check: ☐ mother ☐ stepmother ☐ legal guardian ☐ other (Explain in Section P.)

a. Name _____
b. Street address _____
c. City/State/Zip _____
d. Occupation/Employer _____

62. As of today, parents' current marital status is (Check only one box.) 1☐ single 2☐ married 3☐ separated 4☐ divorced 5☐ widowed

63. Age of the older parent is ☐☐

64. Parents' state of legal residence is ☐☐

65. Is either parent certified as a dislocated worker? (See instructions.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

66. Is either parent a displaced homemaker? (See instructions.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

Section J — Parents' 1988 Income & Expenses (See instructions for kinds of income and taxes to exclude from 69, 70, 72, 73, and 74.)

67. The following 1988 U.S. income tax return figures are (Check only one box.) 1☐ from a completed IRS Form 1040EZ or 1040A. Go to 68. 2☐ from a completed IRS Form 1040. Go to 68. 3☐ estimated. Will file IRS Form 1040EZ or 1040A. Go to 68. 4☐ estimated. Will file IRS Form 1040. Go to 68. 5☐ a tax return will not be filed. Skip to 72.

Tax Filers Only

68. 1988 total number of exemptions (IRS Form 1040 — line 6e, 1040A — line 6e, or 1040EZ — see instructions) ☐☐

69. 1988 income from IRS Form 1040 — line 31, 1040A — line 13, or 1040EZ — line 3 — 69. $ 00

Breakdown of income in 69

a. Wages, salaries, tips (IRS Form 1040 — line 7, 1040A — line 7, or 1040EZ — line 1) — 69a. $ 00
b. Interest income (IRS Form 1040 — line 8a, 1040A — line 8a, or 1040EZ — line 2) — b. $ 00
c. Dividend income (IRS Form 1040 — line 9, or 1040A — line 9) — c. $ 00
d. Net income (or loss) from business, farm, rents, royalties, partnerships, estates, trusts, etc. (IRS Form 1040 — lines 12, 18, and 19) If a loss, enter the amount in (parentheses). — d. $ 00
e. Other taxable income such as alimony received, capital gains (or losses), pensions, annuities, etc. (IRS Form 1040 — lines 10, 11, 13-15, 16b, 17b, 20, 21b, and 22, or 1040A — line 10) — e. $ 00
f. Adjustments to income (IRS Form 1040 — line 30, or 1040A — line 12c) — f. $ 00

70. 1988 U.S. income tax paid (IRS Form 1040 — line 47, 1040A — line 22, or 1040EZ — line 9) — 70. $ 00

71. 1988 itemized deductions (IRS Form 1040, Schedule A — line 26. Write in "0" if deductions were not itemized.) — 71. $ 00

72. 1988 income earned from work by father (See instructions.) — 72. $ 00

73. 1988 income earned from work by mother (See instructions.) — 73. $ 00

74. 1988 untaxed income and benefits (Give total amount for the year. Do not give monthly amounts.)

a. Social security benefits — 74a. $ 00
b. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC) — b. $ 00
c. Child support received for all children — c. $ 00
d. Other untaxed 1988 income and benefits from the worksheet in the instructions (Explain in Section P.) — d. $ 00

75. 1988 medical and dental expenses not paid by insurance — 75. $ 00

76. 1988 elementary, junior high, and high school tuition for dependent children

a. Amount paid (Don't include any tuition paid for the student.) — 76a. $ 00
b. For how many dependent children? (Don't include the student.) — b. ☐

WRITE ONLY IN THE ANSWER SPACES. DO NOT WRITE ANYWHERE ELSE.

Section K — Parents' 1989 Expected Income (See instructions for the kinds of income and taxes to exclude.)

77. 1989 income earned from work by father $ 00

78. 1989 income earned from work by mother $ 00

79. 1989 other taxable income $ 00

80. 1989 nontaxable income and benefits $ 00

81. 1989 U.S. income tax to be paid (Skip if parents answered "No" to 65.) $ 00

Section L — Parents' Assets

	What is it worth today?	What is owed on it?
82. Cash, savings, and checking accounts	$ 00	XXXXXXXXX
83. Home (Renters write in "0.")	$ 00	$ 00
84. Other real estate	$ 00	$ 00
85. Investments	$ 00	$ 00
86. Business and farm	$ 00	$ 00

87. Does any part of 86 include a farm? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

88. If parents own home, give

a. year purchased 19☐☐ b. purchase price $ 00

c. Parents' monthly home mortgage or rental payment (If none, explain in Section P.) $ 00

Section M — Divorced, Separated, or Remarried Parents

(To be answered by the parent who completes this form, if the student's natural or adoptive parents are divorced or separated.)

89. a. Year of separation ☐☐ Year of divorce ☐☐

b. Other parent's name _____
Home address _____
_____
Occupation/Employer _____

c. According to court order, when will support for the student end? Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐

d. Who claimed the student as a tax exemption for 1988? _____

e. Is there an agreement specifying a contribution for the student's education? Yes ☐1 No ☐2
If yes, how much for the 1989-90 school year? $ 00

Sign the form at the bottom of page 4.

Continue on the next page.

101110

Section N — Student's Financial Aid Preferences

90. a. During the 1989-90 school year, you want financial aid from ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year through ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year

b. Check your preference for work or loan assistance. 1 ☐ Part-time job only 2 ☐ Part-time job and loan 3 ☐ Loan only 4 ☐ No preference

91. a. Your Occupation/Employer _____

b. Will you continue to work for this employer during the 1989-90 school year? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

92. a. Spouse's Occupation/Employer _____

b. Will your spouse continue to work for this employer during the 1989-90 school year? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

93. Are you currently in default on an educational loan? (See instructions.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

94. Do you owe a refund on a federal grant? (See instructions.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

95. If it is necessary to borrow money to pay for educational expenses, do you want to be considered for a GSL/Stafford Loan? Yes ☐1 No ☐2
(If you checked "Yes," go to **96**. Your information may be sent to the appropriate loan agency. If you checked "No," go to **97**. Skip **96**.)

96. GSL/Stafford Loan information

a. Total unpaid balance on all your GSL loans $ .00

b. Total unpaid balance on your most recent GSL loan $ .00

c. Interest rate of your most recent GSL loan (Check only one box.) 7% ☐1 8% ☐2 9% ☐3 8/10% ☐4

d. Loan period of your most recent GSL loan from ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year through ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year

e. Class level in which you received the most recent GSL loan ☐
(Give number code from below.)

1 = Freshman, 2 = Sophomore, 3 = Junior, 4 = Senior, 5 = Fifth year undergraduate, 6 = First year graduate/professional, 7 = Second year graduate/professional, 8 = Third year graduate/professional, 9 = Beyond third year graduate/professional

Section O — Student's Colleges & Programs

97. List names and CSS code numbers of the colleges and programs that are to get information from this form. Give the correct housing code. Don't list federal student aid programs. Enclose the right fee. See the instructions and **98** to the right.

Name	City and State	CSS Code No.	Housing Code*

*Housing Codes for 1989-90 (Enter only one code for each college.):
1 = With parents 2 = Campus housing 3 = Off-campus housing 4 = With relatives

98. Fee: Check the box that tells how many colleges and programs are listed in **97**.

1 ☐ $8.25 3 ☐ $20.75 5 ☐ $33.25 7 ☐ $45.75
2 ☐ $14.50 4 ☐ $27.00 6 ☐ $39.50 8 ☐ $52.00

Mail this form with a check or money order for the right amount made out to the CSS. This form will be returned to you if no fee is enclosed.

99. Do you give CSS permission to send information from this form to the U.S. Department of Education? (Check "Yes" if you want to be considered for a Pell Grant and other federal student financial aid.
If you answer "No," skip **100**.) Yes ☐1 No ☐2

100. Do you give the U.S. Department of Education permission to send family and financial information from this form to:

a. the financial aid agency in your state? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

b. the first college (or its representative) in **97**? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

Note: Checking "Yes" to **100a** and **100b** will not meet the requirements of most states and colleges for applying for financial aid. Most agencies and colleges also require that a CSS report be sent to them. See instructions.

101. Check this box if you give Selective Service permission to register you. (See instructions.) ☐

Section P — Explanations/Special Circumstances

Use this space to explain any unusual expenses, educational and other debts, or special circumstances. If more space is needed, enclose additional sheets of paper.

Section Q — State of Hawaii Questions

102. Students who are applying to colleges in Hawaii must answer **102a**-**102h** below.

a. Write in the number of credits you intend to carry in the terms you plan to attend. Complete either Semester or Quarter/Accelerated System.

	Summer '89	Fall '89	Spring '90	Summer '90
Semester:	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
Quarter/ Accelerated System:	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
	Summer '89	Fall '89	Winter '90	Spring '90

b. University of Hawaii and community college students only: Will you pay nonresident tuition? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

c. Year you graduated from high school or received GED: 19☐☐
Name of high school or GED institution: _____

UHM

	Summer 1989 3 months	School Year 1989-90 9 months
d. Expected cash contribution from your parents	$ .00	$ .00
e. Your monthly rental payment		$ .00

f. Do you need to pay child-care expenses in order to attend college? Yes ☐1 No ☐2

g. Some schools offer a choice of work or a loan. Check here if you prefer neither. ☐

h. If employed under the federal College Work-Study (CWS) program during the 1988 calendar year, write in your gross CWS earnings. $ .00

Certification: All of the information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. If asked by an authorized official, I agree to give proof of the information that I have given on this form. I realize that this proof may include a copy of my U.S., state, or local income tax returns. I also realize that if I don't give proof when asked, the student may not get aid.

Everyone giving information on this form must sign below.

1 Student's signature _____ 2 Student's spouse's signature _____

3 Father's signature _____ 4 Mother's signature _____

When you are done, make a copy of this form for your records.

Date this form was completed:
☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day 1 ☐ 1989 2 ☐ 1990 Year
Write in the month and day. Check the year completed.

Copyright © 1988 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.
College Board, College Scholarship Service, CSS, FAF, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Appendix C

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY DATA FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1988-89

ISD REPORT TO
9504 UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

PREPARED BY
THE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE BOARD
MAY 1989

- HIGHLIGHTS OF YOUR ISD REPORT -

9491 STUDENTS, INCLUDING 4456 DEPENDENT STUDENTS AND 5035 INDEPENDENT STUDENTS COMPLETED THE 1988-89 FINANCIAL AID FORMS FOR UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

30.3% OF THE DEPENDENT STUDENTS COMPLETING FAFS WERE FROM FAMILIES WHOSE PARENTS' INCOME TOTALED LESS THAN $15,000. THE AVERAGE TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR ALL DEPENDENT STUDENTS WAS $4472; THE AVERAGE TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WAS $2278.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO FILED FAFS, 41.5% WERE FRESHMEN, 18.8% WERE SOPHOMORES, 14.5% WERE JUNIORS, 14.0% WERE 4TH- OR 5TH-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES, AND 11.3% WERE GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. 46.9% OF THE STUDENTS WERE DEPENDENT AND 53.1% WERE INDEPENDENT. THE AVERAGE AGES OF THE DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WERE 19.3 AND 29.5, RESPECTIVELY. APPROXIMATELY 23.3% OF THE INDEPENDENT STUDENTS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE MARRIED.

THE TYPICAL DEPENDENT STUDENT CAME FROM A FAMILY WITH AN AVERAGE PARENTAL INCOME OF $26925, AND AN AVERAGE TOTAL ASSET NET WORTH OF $44365. THE AVERAGE FAMILY HAS 4.2 MEMBERS, WITH 1.5 FAMILY MEMBERS IN COLLEGE. THE AVERAGE PARENTAL CONTRIBUTION FOR ALL DEPENDENT STUDENTS WAS $2671. APPROXIMATELY 32.1% OF ALL DEPENDENT STUDENTS INDICATED THAT THEY CAME FROM ONE-PARENT HOMES, WHILE 67.9% INDICATED THAT THEIR PARENTS WERE CURRENTLY MARRIED.

50.9% OF THE DEPENDENT STUDENTS' FAMILIES OWNED THEIR OWN HOME; THE AVERAGE HOME EQUITY WAS $55328. 8.5% OF THE FAMILIES OWNED A FARM OR BUSINESS.

DEPENDENT STUDENTS HAD AVERAGE SAVINGS AND NET ASSETS OF $940. THE AVERAGE PELL GRANT STUDENT AID INDEX FOR ALL DEPENDENT STUDENTS WAS 2913.

INDEPENDENT STUDENTS (AND THEIR SPOUSES) HAD AN AVERAGE INCOME OF $9238; THEIR AVERAGE TOTAL ASSET NET WORTH WAS $3294. THE INDEPENDENT STUDENTS' AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD HAD 1.9 MEMBERS. THE AVERAGE PELL GRANT STUDENT AID INDEX FOR ALL INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WAS 1103.

NOTE: ALL TABLES USE THE PRIMARY ANALYSIS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 1: ALL FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT DEPENDENCY STATUS AND AVERAGE AGE BY YEAR IN SCHOOL.

YEAR IN SCHOOL	DEPENDENT N	DEPENDENT %	DEPENDENT AVG AGE	INDEPENDENT N	INDEPENDENT %	INDEPENDENT AVG AGE	TOTAL N	TOTAL %
FIRST YEAR	2487	55.8	18.4	1449	28.8	29.2	3936	41.5
SECOND YEAR	806	18.1	19.6	980	19.5	29.8	1786	18.8
THIRD YEAR	556	12.5	20.6	820	16.3	29.8	1376	14.5
FOURTH/FIFTH YR (UNDERGRADUATE)	551	12.4	21.7	773	15.4	28.3	1324	14.0
GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL	56	1.3	22.1	1013	20.1	30.3	1069	11.3
TOTALS	4456	100.0	19.3	5035	100.0	29.5	9491	100.0

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 2: ALL FILERS: DEPENDENCY STATUS AS DETERMINED BY FAF/SAAC RESPONSES OR INSTITUTIONAL OVERRIDE BY YEAR IN SCHOOL.

YEAR IN SCHOOL	INDEPENDENT Q45A	Q45B	Q45C	Q45D	Q46-Q49	Q50	PROF JDGMNT	DEPENDENT Q46-Q49	Q50	CLAIMED IN 1987
FIRST YR	1084	156	67	683	99	57	13	2418	442	0
SECOND YR	760	114	30	384	85	38	7	783	109	0
THIRD YR	662	96	22	262	90	44	2	538	56	0
FOURTH/ FIFTH YR	590	66	19	180	122	34	1	539	72	0
GRADUATE/ PROFESSIONAL	916	54	21	186	2	74	0	24	41	0
TOTALS	4012	486	159	1695	398	247	23	4302	720	0

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 3: DEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS, AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE, AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN COLLEGE, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARENTS IN COLLEGE BY PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME.

PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL		********** PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS **********								AVG FMLY SIZE	AVG MEMB COLL	AVG PAR COLL
			SINGLE		MARRIED		SEP/DIVORCED		WIDOWED				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			
$ 0- 2999	314	7.3	12	9.7	179	6.1	81	8.6	42	13.0	4.5	1.4	0.1
3000- 5999	193	4.5	9	7.3	71	2.4	77	8.2	36	11.1	3.7	1.3	0.1
6000- 8999	257	6.0	27	21.8	106	3.6	89	9.5	35	10.8	3.8	1.3	0.1
9000-11999	267	6.2	19	15.3	136	4.6	82	8.8	30	9.3	4.1	1.4	0.1
12000-14999	275	6.4	17	13.7	121	4.1	98	10.5	39	12.0	4.0	1.5	0.1
15000-17999	323	7.5	12	9.7	169	5.8	91	9.7	51	15.7	4.0	1.5	0.0
18000-20999	301	7.0	9	7.3	181	6.2	84	9.0	27	8.3	4.0	1.5	0.1
21000-23999	270	6.3	2	1.6	182	6.2	72	7.7	14	4.3	4.4	1.5	0.0
24000-26999	284	6.6	8	6.5	187	6.4	75	8.0	14	4.3	4.1	1.4	0.0
27000-29999	237	5.5	2	1.6	176	6.0	49	5.2	10	3.1	4.4	1.5	0.1
30000-32999	200	4.6	1	0.8	162	5.5	29	3.1	8	2.5	4.4	1.5	0.1
33000-35999	198	4.6	2	1.6	151	5.2	40	4.3	5	1.5	4.3	1.4	0.1
36000-38999	168	3.9	3	2.4	139	4.7	23	2.5	3	0.9	4.5	1.5	0.1
39000-41999	151	3.5	1	0.8	136	4.6	13	1.4	1	0.3	4.4	1.6	0.1
42000-44999	134	3.1	0	0.0	129	4.4	5	0.5	0	0.0	4.7	1.7	0.1
45000-47999	120	2.8	0	0.0	110	3.8	7	0.7	3	0.9	4.6	1.5	0.1
48000-50999	109	2.5	0	0.0	103	3.5	5	0.5	1	0.3	4.4	1.5	0.1
51000-53999	81	1.9	0	0.0	75	2.6	3	0.3	3	0.9	4.4	1.6	0.1
54000-56999	76	1.8	0	0.0	74	2.5	1	0.1	1	0.3	4.4	1.6	0.0
57000-59999	84	1.9	0	0.0	79	2.7	5	0.5	0	0.0	4.5	1.7	0.2
60000-OVER	272	6.3	0	0.0	263	9.0	8	0.9	1	0.3	4.5	1.7	0.1
TOTALS	4314	100.0	124	100.0	2929	100.0	937	100.0	324	100.0	4.2	1.5	0.1
AVG INCOME	26925		12870		31748		18027		14432				

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 142 DEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 4: INDEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT'S MARITAL STATUS, AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN COLLEGE BY STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME.

STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL N	TOTAL %	********** STUDENT'S MARITAL STATUS ********** UNMARRIED N	UNMARRIED %	MARRIED N	MARRIED %	SEPARATED N	SEPARATED %	AVG FMLY SIZE	AVG MEM COLL
$ 0- 999	653	13.1	561	15.5	56	4.8	36	17.2	1.5	1.0
1000- 1999	247	4.9	218	6.0	21	1.8	8	3.8	1.5	1.0
2000- 2999	265	5.3	240	6.6	11	0.9	14	6.7	1.3	1.0
3000- 3999	358	7.2	322	8.9	22	1.9	14	6.7	1.3	1.1
4000- 4999	433	8.7	385	10.6	31	2.7	17	8.1	1.5	1.0
5000- 6999	676	13.5	579	16.0	63	5.4	34	16.3	1.9	1.0
7000- 8999	508	10.2	396	10.9	88	7.6	24	11.5	1.9	1.1
9000-10999	388	7.8	286	7.9	88	7.6	14	6.7	2.0	1.1
11000-12999	291	5.8	199	5.5	83	7.1	9	4.3	1.9	1.1
13000-14999	232	4.6	139	3.8	87	7.5	6	2.9	2.1	1.1
15000-16999	196	3.9	92	2.5	93	8.0	11	5.3	2.3	1.1
17000-18999	146	2.9	65	1.8	79	6.8	2	1.0	2.6	1.2
19000-20999	121	2.4	48	1.3	71	6.1	2	1.0	2.6	1.1
21000-22999	88	1.8	29	0.8	56	4.8	3	1.4	2.9	1.2
23000-24999	70	1.4	13	0.4	54	4.6	3	1.4	3.1	1.2
25000-OVER	326	6.5	54	1.5	260	22.4	12	5.7	3.4	1.2
TOTALS	4998	100.0	3626	100.0	1163	100.0	209	100.0	1.9	1.1
AVG INCOME	9238		6596		17656		8241			

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 37 INDEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 5: DEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT'S BASE YEAR INCOME CONTRASTED WITH ESTIMATED SUMMER AND ACADEMIC YEAR INCOME.

STUDENT'S INCOME	FRESHMEN ***** BASE YEAR ***** N	%	AVG INCOME	FRESHMEN *** ESTIMATED YEAR *** N	%	AVG INCOME	OTHER UNDERGRADUATES AND GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL ***** BASE YEAR ***** N	%	AVG INCOME	OTHER UNDERGRADUATES AND GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL *** ESTIMATED YEAR *** N	%	AVG INCOME
$ 0- 999	1278	53.7	173	1616	69.5	160	554	28.7	228	893	47.3	200
1000- 1999	418	17.5	1445	326	14.0	1303	327	17.0	1516	313	16.6	1340
2000- 2999	248	10.4	2444	158	6.8	2345	291	15.1	2462	216	11.4	2314
3000- 3999	150	6.3	3473	86	3.7	3301	258	13.4	3473	192	10.2	3387
4000- 4999	102	4.3	4402	60	2.6	4311	174	9.0	4427	127	6.7	4389
5000- 6999	94	3.9	5910	43	1.8	5641	184	9.5	5874	90	4.8	5679
7000- 8999	47	2.0	7868	22	0.9	7650	82	4.3	7891	34	1.8	7491
9000-10999	16	0.7	9783	6	0.3	9628	28	1.5	9873	6	0.3	10166
11000-12999	13	0.5	11764	3	0.1	12415	11	0.6	11643	10	0.5	11833
13000-14999	4	0.2	14451	2	0.1	13834	6	0.3	13901	3	0.2	13100
15000-16999	2	0.1	15348	0	0.0	0	1	0.1	16983	0	0.0	0
17000-18999	0	0.0	0	1	0.0	18600	2	0.1	17825	0	0.0	0
19000-20999	1	0.0	20703	2	0.1	19955	2	0.1	20060	0	0.0	0
21000-22999	1	0.0	21312	0	0.0	0	1	0.1	21562	1	0.1	21040
23000-24999	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	1	0.1	23479	0	0.0	0
25000-OVER	8	0.3	44652	1	0.0	439388	5	0.3	66236	2	0.1	33528
TOTALS	2382	100.0	1731	2326	100.0	1130	1927	100.0	2952	1887	100.0	1790

NOTE: STUDENT'S BASE YEAR INCOME WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR 147 DEPENDENT FILER(S).
STUDENT'S ESTIMATED SUMMER AND ACADEMIC YEAR INCOME WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR 243 DEPENDENT FILER(S).

TABLE 6: INDEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT'S BASE YEAR INCOME CONTRASTED WITH ESTIMATED SUMMER AND ACADEMIC YEAR INCOME.

STUDENT'S INCOME	UNDERGRADUATES ***** BASE YEAR ***** N	%	AVG INCOME	UNDERGRADUATES *** ESTIMATED YEAR *** N	%	AVG INCOME	GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL ***** BASE YEAR ***** N	%	AVG INCOME	GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL *** ESTIMATED YEAR *** N	%	AVG INCOME
$ 0- 999	541	13.6	170	185	5.9	545	125	12.5	210	83	10.7	429
1000- 1999	189	4.8	1483	257	8.1	1427	53	5.3	1398	114	14.7	1357
2000- 2999	196	4.9	2462	255	8.1	2419	67	6.7	2456	90	11.6	2323
3000- 3999	292	7.4	3559	348	11.0	3542	62	6.2	3464	87	11.2	3367
4000- 4999	357	9.0	4480	320	10.1	4422	68	6.8	4468	48	6.2	4375
5000- 6999	564	14.2	5910	543	17.2	5827	103	10.3	5990	83	10.7	5769
7000- 8999	411	10.4	7929	287	9.1	7809	85	8.5	7867	72	9.3	7663
9000-10999	314	7.9	9981	215	6.8	9833	71	7.1	10028	38	4.9	9715
11000-12999	228	5.7	11953	142	4.5	11929	63	6.3	12010	31	4.0	11993
13000-14999	180	4.5	13986	126	4.0	13881	51	5.1	13974	21	2.7	14004
15000-16999	156	3.9	15953	104	3.3	15841	43	4.3	15957	19	2.4	15837
17000-18999	116	2.9	18054	71	2.2	17903	34	3.4	17845	16	2.1	17709
19000-20999	90	2.3	20020	66	2.1	19834	31	3.1	19955	12	1.5	19852
21000-22999	68	1.7	21920	44	1.4	22010	21	2.1	21975	10	1.3	21916
23000-24999	46	1.2	23822	46	1.5	23974	24	2.4	23848	11	1.4	23907
25000-OVER	223	5.6	34304	148	4.7	33123	102	10.2	37006	43	5.5	39313
TOTALS	3971	100.0	8835	3157	100.0	8202	1003	100.0	10938	778	100.0	7665

NOTE: STUDENT'S BASE YEAR INCOME WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR 61 INDEPENDENT FILER(S).
STUDENT'S ESTIMATED SUMMER AND ACADEMIC YEAR INCOME WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR 1100 INDEPENDENT FILER(S).

TABLE 7: DEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ANALYSIS OF INCOME, PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ANALYSIS OF ASSETS (EXCLUDING SIMPLE ANALYSIS), AND PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FOR STUDENT BY PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME AND FILER'S YEAR IN SCHOOL.

PARENT'S TOTAL INCOME	PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM INCOME ANALYSIS N	AVG	AGGREGATE	PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSET ANALYSIS N	AVG	AGGREGATE	PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FOR STUDENT AVG	AGGREGATE
$ 0- 2999	314	-750	-235500	172	23	3989	7	2124
3000- 5999	193	-748	-144443	90	146	13160	51	9788
6000- 8999	257	-724	-186179	135	70	9426	16	4098
9000-11999	267	-625	-166946	173	209	36231	123	32892
12000-14999	275	-406	-111545	201	243	48767	259	71319
15000-17999	323	-70	-22564	308	80	24648	317	102510
18000-20999	301	260	78215	295	170	50101	631	190035
21000-23999	270	553	149414	263	374	98371	1023	276157
24000-26999	284	1006	285590	282	532	150046	1583	449612
27000-29999	237	1271	301151	236	658	155282	1956	463620
30000-32999	200	1658	331535	200	674	134826	2350	470003
33000-35999	198	2122	420227	198	877	173602	3004	594835
36000-38999	168	2595	435942	168	1115	187299	3711	623477
39000-41999	151	3239	489096	151	884	133411	4123	622507
42000-44999	134	3553	476067	134	1535	205733	5088	681800
45000-47999	120	4470	536419	120	1498	179817	5969	716236
48000-50999	109	5086	554384	109	1363	148578	6456	703712
51000-53999	81	5647	457439	81	1962	158890	7609	616329
54000-56999	76	6183	469872	76	2084	158395	8267	628267
57000-59999	84	6505	546408	84	2023	169966	8528	716374
60000-OVER	272	9628	2618705	272	3410	927513	13038	3546218
YEAR IN SCHOOL								
FIRST	2417	2078	5023728	2094	1102	2308510	3266	7894505
SECOND	767	1023	784695	659	451	297030	1698	1302662
THIRD	541	1292	698847	468	589	275466	2072	1120916
FOURTH/FIFTH	535	1273	680836	476	488	232504	1953	1044614
GRAD/PROFESSNL	54	1763	95181	51	1069	54541	2948	159216
TOTALS	4314	1688	7283287	3748	845	3168051	2671	11521913

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 142 DEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 8: DEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PARENTS' NET WORTH, CASH AND SAVINGS, HOME EQUITY, AND PARENTS' REPORTING OWNERSHIP OF A BUSINESS OR FARM BY PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME AND FILER'S YEAR IN SCHOOL (EXCLUDING SIMPLE ANALYSIS; DISPLACED HOMEMAKER AND DISLOCATED WORKER FROM HOME EQUITY ONLY).

PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME	NET WORTH N	NET WORTH AVG	NET WORTH AGGREGATE	CASH AND SAVINGS N	CASH AND SAVINGS AVG	CASH AND SAVINGS AGGREGATE	HOME EQUITY N	HOME EQUITY AVG	HOME EQUITY AGGREGATE	BUS/FARM FILERS N	BUS/FARM FILERS %
$ 0- 2999	172	22074	3796756	172	2473	425389	147	17030	2503456	31	18.0
3000- 5999	90	17039	1533532	90	3635	327123	70	15364	1075500	12	13.3
6000- 8999	135	17741	2394987	135	3208	433050	116	12569	1457980	17	12.6
9000-11999	173	26174	4528173	173	2913	504016	159	21142	3361629	25	14.5
12000-14999	201	25284	5082000	201	3604	724340	192	18441	3540758	21	10.4
15000-17999	308	24610	7579744	308	3761	1158241	294	17361	5104224	24	7.8
18000-20999	295	28291	8345804	295	3940	1162360	274	19702	5398431	28	9.5
21000-23999	263	39720	10446356	263	4009	1054407	248	30941	7673355	28	10.6
24000-26999	282	38842	10953528	282	4634	1306863	268	31430	8423340	26	9.2
27000-29999	236	42361	9997155	236	4208	993068	226	29260	6612751	20	8.5
30000-32999	200	43024	8604793	200	4671	934259	192	31491	6046253	26	13.0
33000-35999	198	47215	9348651	198	5065	1002844	194	35565	6899699	12	6.1
36000-38999	168	49974	8395573	168	5936	997219	163	33100	5395219	5	3.0
39000-41999	151	46808	7068026	151	4737	715267	145	38068	5519902	11	7.3
42000-44999	134	71094	9526636	134	7725	1035127	131	50775	6651488	12	9.0
45000-47999	120	60808	7296980	120	6814	817683	116	44215	5128920	9	7.5
48000-50999	109	59089	6440649	109	6247	680927	106	45221	4793402	13	11.9
51000-53999	81	73835	5980639	81	5846	473486	80	57526	4602101	7	8.6
54000-56999	76	84530	6424248	76	7760	589723	73	57226	4177497	9	11.8
57000-59999	84	75710	6359646	84	8635	725366	82	51420	4216401	7	8.3
60000-OVER	272	119661	32547760	272	10550	2869657	271	63879	17311131	35	12.9
YEAR IN SCHOOL											
FIRST	2094	50366	105466825	2094	5277	11049713	1973	35883	70796216	218	10.4
SECOND	659	37114	24458284	659	4141	2728973	631	25885	16333157	66	10.0
THIRD	468	42412	19848914	468	4278	2002000	444	29404	13055525	37	7.9
FOURTH/FIFTH	476	41153	19588835	476	5825	2772595	449	29930	13438546	51	10.7
GRAD/PROFESSNL	51	64486	3288778	51	7395	377139	50	45400	2269993	6	11.8
TOTALS	3748	46065	172651636	3748	5051	18930420	3547	32674	115893437	378	10.1

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 142 DEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 9: DEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION RESULTING FROM ANALYSIS OF INCOME, ANALYSIS OF ASSETS (EXCLUDING SIMPLE ANALYSIS), TOTAL STUDENT CONTRIBUTION, AND TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION BY PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME AND FILER'S YEAR IN SCHOOL.

PARENT'S TOTAL INCOME	STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM INC ANALYSIS N	AVG	AGGREGATE	FROM ASSET ANALYSIS N	AVG	AGGREGATE	TOTAL AVG	TOTAL AGGREGATE	TOTAL FAMILY CTRB AVG	AGGREGATE
$ 0- 2999	314	1451	455706	172	188	32310	1554	488016	1561	490140
3000- 5999	193	1465	282729	90	72	6493	1499	289222	1549	299010
6000- 8999	257	1630	418939	135	154	20802	1711	439741	1727	443839
9000-11999	267	1525	407185	173	111	19182	1597	426367	1720	459259
12000-14999	275	1963	539816	201	131	26316	2059	566132	2318	637451
15000-17999	323	1669	539159	308	204	62878	1864	602037	2181	704547
18000-20999	301	1653	497696	295	169	49716	1819	547412	2450	737447
21000-23999	270	1521	410551	263	279	73392	1792	483943	2815	760100
24000-26999	284	1482	420926	282	258	72800	1738	493726	3322	943338
27000-29999	237	1562	370142	236	178	42020	1739	412162	3695	875782
30000-32999	200	1410	281971	200	301	60257	1711	342228	4061	812231
33000-35999	198	1590	314831	198	252	49889	1842	364720	4846	959555
36000-38999	168	1758	295384	168	300	50408	2058	345792	5769	969269
39000-41999	151	1421	214615	151	192	28972	1613	243587	5736	866094
42000-44999	134	1607	215308	134	285	38199	1892	253507	6980	935307
45000-47999	120	1349	161830	120	229	27525	1578	189355	7547	905591
48000-50999	109	1333	145316	109	316	34440	1649	179756	8105	883468
51000-53999	81	1272	103012	81	374	30290	1646	133302	9255	749631
54000-56999	76	1713	130182	76	601	45654	2314	175836	10580	804103
57000-59999	84	1702	142990	84	485	40712	2187	183702	10715	900076
60000-OVER	272	1616	439636	272	622	169075	2238	608711	15275	4154929
YEAR IN SCHOOL										
FIRST	2417	1304	3152506	2094	299	625641	1563	3778147	4829	11672652
SECOND	767	1807	1385860	659	259	170637	2029	1556497	3728	2859159
THIRD	541	1962	1061366	468	169	79081	2108	1140447	4180	2261363
FOURTH/FIFTH	535	2045	1094313	476	168	79884	2195	1174197	4147	2218811
GRAD/PROFESSNL	54	1739	93879	51	512	26087	2222	119966	5170	279182
TOTALS	4314	1573	6787924	3748	262	981330	1801	7769254	4472	19291167

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 142 DEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 10: INDEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM INCOME AND ASSETS (EXCLUDING SIMPLE ANALYSIS), AND TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION BY TOTAL INCOME, YEAR IN SCHOOL, AND FAMILY STATUS.

STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME	N	%	STUDENT CTRB FROM INC AVG	STUDENT CTRB FROM INC AGGREGATE	STUDENT CTRB FROM ASSETS N	STUDENT CTRB FROM ASSETS AVG	STUDENT CTRB FROM ASSETS AGGREGATE	TOTAL FAMILY CTRB AVG	TOTAL FAMILY CTRB AGGREGATE
$ 0- 999	653	13.1	954	623101	130	187	24324	993	648364
1000- 1999	247	4.9	948	234264	52	106	5537	974	240598
2000- 2999	265	5.3	1010	267739	57	149	8497	1045	276926
3000- 3999	358	7.2	1099	393268	74	100	7419	1121	401288
4000- 4999	433	8.7	1207	522498	85	-8	-713	1209	523525
5000- 6999	676	13.5	1419	958972	160	477	76310	1536	1038190
7000- 8999	508	10.2	2176	1105227	146	134	19519	2217	1126321
9000-10999	388	7.8	2741	1063613	108	101	10949	2774	1076221
11000-12999	291	5.8	3108	904385	102	-4	-362	3114	906106
13000-14999	232	4.6	3208	744304	103	941	96963	3633	842962
15000-16999	196	3.9	3298	646326	180	92	16550	3391	664732
17000-18999	146	2.9	3555	519087	134	252	33722	3795	554075
19000-20999	121	2.4	3924	474784	114	142	16221	4062	491476
21000-22999	88	1.8	3655	321643	83	71	5875	3726	327898
23000-24999	70	1.4	3428	239968	68	161	10940	3585	250935
25000-OVER	326	6.5	5636	1837443	322	559	180010	6189	2017671
YEAR IN SCHOOL									
FIRST	1431	28.6	1760	2518492	552	57	31735	1787	2557789
SECOND	977	19.5	1899	1855091	368	183	67210	1971	1925483
THIRD	814	16.3	1955	1591705	294	44	12982	1975	1607258
FOURTH/FIFTH	769	15.4	1982	1524084	254	252	64034	2068	1590412
GRAD/PROFESSNL	1007	20.1	3344	3367250	450	746	335800	3681	3706346
STUDENT'S FAMILY STATUS									
SINGLE--W/ NO CHILD.	2898	58.0	3229	9358371	810	541	438611	3381	9796977
SINGLE--W/ CHILD.	937	18.7	292	273159	307	40	12150	312	292279
MARRIED--W/ NO CHILD.	362	7.2	1199	434189	231	69	15897	1248	451814
MARRIED--W/ CHILD.	801	16.0	987	790903	570	79	45103	1056	846218
TOTALS	4998	100.0	2172	10856622	1918	267	511761	2278	11387288

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 37 INDEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

TABLE 11: INDEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF STUDENT'S NET WORTH, CASH AND SAVINGS, AND HOME EQUITY BY INCOME, YEAR IN SCHOOL AND FAMILY STATUS (EXCLUDING SIMPLE ANALYSIS; DISPLACED HOMEMAKER AND DISLOCATED WORKER FROM HOME EQUITY ONLY).

STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME	N	%	NET WORTH AVG	NET WORTH AGGREGATE	CASH/SAVINGS AVG	CASH/SAVINGS AGGREGATE	******* HOME EQUITY ****** N	HOME EQUITY AVG	HOME EQUITY AGGREGATE
$ 0- 999	130	6.8	5754	747969	851	110669	109	2496	272109
1000- 1999	52	2.7	1639	85237	1198	62313	43	0	0
2000- 2999	57	3.0	1525	86951	1042	59417	53	160	8500
3000- 3999	74	3.9	2074	153488	644	47688	64	688	44000
4000- 4999	85	4.4	1682	142994	987	83925	76	574	43600
5000- 6999	160	8.3	3559	569451	1014	162258	131	2492	326494
7000- 8999	146	7.6	3508	512208	661	96486	129	2456	316885
9000-10999	108	5.6	2931	316527	528	56998	100	1902	190204
11000-12999	102	5.3	1661	169379	757	77219	91	615	56000
13000-14999	103	5.4	5463	562709	958	98663	97	1354	131307
15000-16999	180	9.4	3208	577350	861	154912	172	1080	185812
17000-18999	134	7.0	4285	574242	984	131830	128	2924	374232
19000-20999	114	5.9	4937	562857	1720	196073	107	2399	256641
21000-22999	83	4.3	4592	381164	1086	90111	81	3065	248253
23000-24999	68	3.5	6621	450199	1256	85396	64	4853	310567
25000-OVER	322	16.8	18695	6019759	2331	750581	308	11128	3427524
YEAR IN SCHOOL									
FIRST	552	28.8	4505	2487012	1029	568197	482	2940	1417171
SECOND	368	19.2	4754	1749622	893	328490	336	3436	1154426
THIRD	294	15.3	4718	1387215	895	263176	269	3141	844917
FOURTH/FIFTH	254	13.2	8085	2053511	951	241481	238	3668	872871
GRAD/PROFESSNL	450	23.5	9411	4235124	1918	863195	428	4446	1902743
STUDENT'S FAMILY STATUS									
SINGLE--W/ NO CHILD.	810	42.2	2909	2356034	1172	949301	762	711	541429
SINGLE--W/ CHILD.	307	16.0	6466	1985025	547	167861	246	3943	970040
MARRIED--W/ NO CHILD.	231	12.0	6782	1566682	1433	330916	222	3658	812025
MARRIED--W/ CHILD.	570	29.7	10535	6004743	1432	816461	523	7397	3868634
TOTALS	1918	100.0	6211	11912484	1181	2264539	1753	3532	6192128

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 37 INDEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

TABLE 12: ALL FILERS: DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION.

TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	DEPENDENT N	DEPENDENT %	INDEPENDENT N	INDEPENDENT %	TOTAL N	TOTAL %
$ 0	0	0.0	191	3.8	191	2.1
1- 499	0	0.0	1418	28.4	1418	15.2
500- 999	932	21.6	142	2.8	1074	11.5
1000- 1499	405	9.4	1320	26.4	1725	18.5
1500- 1999	334	7.7	332	6.6	666	7.2
2000- 2499	366	8.5	241	4.8	607	6.5
2500- 2999	304	7.0	189	3.8	493	5.3
3000- 3499	247	5.7	161	3.2	408	4.4
3500- 3999	189	4.4	140	2.8	329	3.5
4000- 4499	180	4.2	128	2.6	308	3.3
4500- 4999	138	3.2	134	2.7	272	2.9
5000- 5499	114	2.6	109	2.2	223	2.4
5500- 5999	110	2.5	78	1.6	188	2.0
6000- 6999	192	4.5	101	2.0	293	3.1
7000- 7999	138	3.2	58	1.2	196	2.1
8000- 8999	126	2.9	59	1.2	185	2.0
9000- 9999	82	1.9	40	0.8	122	1.3
10000-10999	71	1.6	24	0.5	95	1.0
11000-11999	64	1.5	34	0.7	98	1.1
12000-12999	56	1.3	15	0.3	71	0.8
13000-13999	34	0.8	11	0.2	45	0.5
14000-14999	33	0.8	16	0.3	49	0.5
15000-15999	34	0.8	6	0.1	40	0.4
16000-16999	22	0.5	11	0.2	33	0.4
17000-17999	28	0.6	8	0.2	36	0.4
18000-18999	22	0.5	3	0.1	25	0.3
19000-19999	13	0.3	3	0.1	16	0.2
20000-OVER	80	1.9	26	0.5	106	1.1
TOTALS	4314	100.0	4998	100.0	9312	100.0

NOTE: TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION WAS NOT COMPUTED FOR 142 DEPENDENT FILER(S).
TOTAL FAMILY CONIRIBUTION WAS NOT COMPUTED FOR 37 INDEPENDENT FILER(S).

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 13: DEPENDENT FILERS: PELL GRANT STUDENT AID INDEX (SAI) SUMMARY BY PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME (AND YEAR IN SCHOOL).

PARENTS' TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL			FIRST YEAR			SECOND YEAR			THIRD YEAR			FOURTH/FIFTH YEAR		
	N	%	AVG SAI	N	%	AVG SAI	N	%	AVG SAI	N	%	AVG SAI	N	%	AVG SAI
$ 0- 2999	309	7.3	114	177	7.3	129	58	7.6	57	46	8.5	49	28	5.2	240
3000- 5999	193	4.5	143	100	4.1	86	35	4.6	75	30	5.5	266	28	5.2	297
6000- 8999	255	6.0	315	138	5.7	176	61	8.0	671	33	6.1	275	23	4.3	263
9000-11999	266	6.2	555	131	5.4	414	54	7.0	458	42	7.8	1012	39	7.3	672
12000-14999	274	6.4	1315	153	6.3	1003	48	6.3	2960	33	6.1	1053	40	7.5	750
15000-17999	320	7.5	1293	157	6.5	1446	66	8.6	948	44	8.1	1120	53	9.9	1410
18000-20999	295	6.9	1550	131	5.4	1682	67	8.7	1354	44	8.1	1587	53	9.9	1442
21000-23999	266	6.2	2072	138	5.7	2068	54	7.0	2299	42	7.8	1954	32	6.0	1860
24000-26999	283	6.6	2452	148	6.1	2352	56	7.3	2667	44	8.1	2004	35	6.5	3092
27000-29999	232	5.4	2775	131	5.4	2789	44	5.7	2750	27	5.0	2829	30	5.6	2698
30000-32999	197	4.6	3023	119	4.9	3227	38	5.0	2788	11	2.0	2409	29	5.4	2725
33000-35999	193	4.5	3654	103	4.3	3667	39	5.1	3072	24	4.4	4070	27	5.0	4074
36000-38999	163	3.8	4294	102	4.2	4574	29	3.8	3154	18	3.3	4155	14	2.6	4787
39000-41999	150	3.5	4026	91	3.8	4133	20	2.6	3915	18	3.3	3860	21	3.9	3809
42000-44999	131	3.1	5039	73	3.0	5184	20	2.6	5717	14	2.6	3307	24	4.5	5041
45000-47999	119	2.8	5344	81	3.4	5478	16	2.1	4990	11	2.0	6503	11	2.1	3714
48000-50999	109	2.6	5650	80	3.3	5563	15	2.0	5806	8	1.5	7161	6	1.1	4399
51000-53999	80	1.9	6436	56	2.3	7014	11	1.4	4860	9	1.7	5317	4	0.7	5197
54000-56999	74	1.7	7038	46	1.9	7435	9	1.2	5614	10	1.8	6815	9	1.7	6682
57000-59999	83	1.9	7451	61	2.5	8130	8	1.0	6587	9	1.7	5314	5	0.9	4395
60000-OVER	268	6.3	10547	201	8.3	11045	19	2.5	8863	24	4.4	10820	24	4.5	7437
TOTALS	4260	100.0	2913	2417	100.0	3323	767	100.0	2299	541	100.0	2457	535	100.0	2398

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 140 DEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.
PELL GRANT SAI COULD NOT BE COMPUTED FOR 0 DEPENDENT FILER(S).

TABLE 14: INDEPENDENT FILERS: PELL GRANT STUDENT AID INDEX (SAI) SUMMARY BY STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME (AND YEAR IN SCHOOL).

STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL N	TOTAL %	TOTAL AVG SAI	FIRST YEAR N	FIRST YEAR %	FIRST YEAR AVG SAI	SECOND YEAR N	SECOND YEAR %	SECOND YEAR AVG SAI	THIRD YEAR N	THIRD YEAR %	THIRD YEAR AVG SAI	FOURTH/FIFTH YEAR N	FOURTH/FIFTH YEAR %	FOURTH/FIFTH YEAR AVG SAI
$ 0- 999	536	13.4	16	225	15.7	0	102	10.4	84	110	13.5	0	99	12.9	0
1000- 1999	192	4.8	0	67	4.7	0	46	4.7	0	38	4.7	0	41	5.3	0
2000- 2999	196	4.9	18	44	3.1	82	39	4.0	0	52	6.4	0	61	7.9	0
3000- 3999	294	7.4	8	90	6.3	0	63	6.4	0	73	9.0	8	68	8.8	25
4000- 4999	363	9.1	24	117	8.2	0	98	10.0	46	70	8.6	0	78	10.1	54
5000- 6999	569	14.3	153	186	13.0	32	164	16.8	307	108	13.3	102	111	14.4	178
7000- 8999	422	10.6	665	149	10.4	692	111	11.4	586	77	9.5	668	85	11.1	718
9000-10999	318	8.0	1360	127	8.9	1226	78	8.0	1361	56	6.9	1345	57	7.4	1672
11000-12999	227	5.7	1892	96	6.7	1910	47	4.8	1803	42	5.2	1829	42	5.5	2015
13000-14999	181	4.5	2219	68	4.8	1978	47	4.8	2036	35	4.3	2600	31	4.0	2596
15000-16999	154	3.9	2860	52	3.6	2308	44	4.5	2998	37	4.5	2973	21	2.7	3741
17000-18999	114	2.9	3150	47	3.3	2709	34	3.5	3188	19	2.3	3399	14	1.8	4203
19000-20999	89	2.2	3522	32	2.2	4411	23	2.4	2651	21	2.6	2497	13	1.7	4527
21000-22999	66	1.7	3434	23	1.6	2933	15	1.5	3519	17	2.1	2737	11	1.4	5444
23000-24999	47	1.2	2955	22	1.5	2438	11	1.1	3171	10	1.2	3500	4	0.5	3839
25000-OVER	223	5.6	5694	86	6.0	5821	55	5.6	6046	49	6.0	4926	33	4.3	5916
TOTALS	3991	100.0	1103	1431	100.0	1116	977	100.0	1163	814	100.0	1052	769	100.0	1058

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 31 INDEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.
PELL GRANT SAI COULD NOT BE COMPUTED FOR 0 INDEPENDENT FILER(S).

TABLE 15: DEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CM PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION, STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION, AND PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ANALYSIS TYPE.

	********** PARENTS' **********					********** STUDENT'S **********			
ANALYSIS TYPE	N	%	AVG CTRB	% EST	DATA NOT PRES %	N	%	AVG CTRB	% EST
PRIMARY:									
SIMPLE	566	12.7	42	23.0	0.0	566	12.7	1328	10.4
DISLOCATED WORKER	111	2.5	910	17.1	---	12	0.3	1371	0.0
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	95	2.1	977	12.6	5.3	22	0.5	2391	9.1
REGULAR	3684	82.7	3068	9.7	3.7	3856	86.5	1906	5.8
SECONDARY:									
DISLOCATED WORKER	23	0.5	47	8.7	---	6	0.1	1184	16.7
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	77	1.7	0	22.1	0.0	5	0.1	953	20.0
REGULAR	672	15.1	629	23.1	0.9	589	13.2	1476	11.9
NONE	3684	82.7	---	---	---	3856	86.5	---	---

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 16: INDEPENDENT FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CM STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION, AND PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ANALYSIS TYPE.

	********** STUDENT'S **********				
ANALYSIS TYPE	N	%	AVG CTRB	% EST	DATA NOT PRES %
PRIMARY:					
SIMPLE	3089	61.4	1717	6.2	0.3
DISLOCATED WORKER	69	1.4	1407	5.8	---
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	100	2.0	1156	16.0	4.0
REGULAR	1777	35.3	3304	7.8	1.4
SECONDARY:					
DISLOCATED WORKER	69	1.4	921	0.0	---
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	285	5.7	435	15.1	0.0
REGULAR	2904	57.7	2025	6.5	0.6
NONE	1777	35.3	---	---	---

TABLE 17: DEPENDENT FILERS: PERCENTAGES AND AVERAGES OF FAF/FAFNAR VARIABLES FOR PARENT AND STUDENT BY ANALYSIS TYPE.

VARIABLE	SIMPLE % P REPORTING	SIMPLE AVG FOR PARENT	SIMPLE % S REPORTING	SIMPLE AVG FOR STUDENT	DISLOCATED WORKER % P REPORTING	DISLOCATED WORKER AVG FOR PARENT	DISLOCATED WORKER % S REPORTING	DISLOCATED WORKER AVG FOR STUDENT
FAFNAR INCOME:								
TOTAL INCOME	86.9	8220	61.8	2515	84.3	19631	55.6	2530
TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME	55.7	7011	57.2	2314	76.9	20258	55.6	2530
TOTAL UNTAXED INCOME	53.4	6079	8.7	2661	19.4	5068	0.0	0
ELEM/SEC TUITION PAID	9.9	424	---	---	12.7	453	---	---
MEDICAL/DENTAL EXPENSES	25.1	938	---	---	44.0	1260	---	---
CASH AND SAVINGS	48.9	2673	48.9	529	70.9	4045	55.6	352
HOME EQUITY	21.4	38419	0.5	10692	52.2	52769	0.0	0
REAL ESTATE/INVEST EQUITY	4.8	14497	0.9	1427	20.1	33626	0.0	0
BUSINESS/FARM EQUITY	3.4	20814	0.2	500	6.7	23780	0.0	0

VARIABLE	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER % P REPORTING	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER AVG FOR PARENT	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER % S REPORTING	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER AVG FOR STUDENT	REGULAR % P REPORTING	REGULAR AVG FOR PARENT	REGULAR % S REPORTING	REGULAR AVG FOR STUDENT
FAFNAR INCOME:								
TOTAL INCOME	90.7	13912	51.9	5037	93.3	28622	70.8	3143
TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME	51.7	16746	51.9	5035	89.1	28235	68.8	3006
TOTAL UNTAXED INCOME	62.2	6354	3.7	24	27.3	5715	6.5	2397
ELEM/SEC TUITION PAID	8.7	1129	---	---	16.3	1521	---	---
MEDICAL/DENTAL EXPENSES	30.8	1355	---	---	54.0	1404	---	---
CASH AND SAVINGS	47.7	4566	44.4	699	77.3	6075	64.1	944
HOME EQUITY	29.7	55612	0.0	0	51.7	55979	0.5	42616
REAL ESTATE/INVEST EQUITY	8.7	34121	3.7	1300	22.1	34333	1.3	6396
BUSINESS/FARM EQUITY	2.3	66614	0.0	0	8.2	32777	0.1	40750

NOTE: FILER IS INCLUDED IN THE PERCENTAGES AND AVERAGES FOR FAF/SAAC VARIABLES IF RESPONSE WAS NUMERIC AND NOT EQUAL TO ZERO.

TABLE 18: INDEPENDENT FILERS: PERCENTAGES AND AVERAGES OF FAF/FAFNAR VARIABLES FOR STUDENT BY ANALYSIS TYPE.

VARIABLE	****** SIMPLE % S REPORTING	******* AVG FOR STUDENT	* DISLOCATED WORKER * % S REPORTING	AVG FOR STUDENT
FAFNAR INCOME:				
TOTAL INCOME	88.9	6239	77.5	9525
TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME	71.3	5945	63.8	9251
TOTAL UNTAXED INCOME	31.0	4226	30.4	4884
ELEM/SEC TUITION PAID	1.5	813	4.3	966
MEDICAL/DENTAL EXPENSES	31.7	427	37.7	866
CASH AND SAVINGS	67.6	679	70.3	911
HOME EQUITY	2.2	20821	14.5	32365
REAL ESTATE/INVEST EQUITY	2.4	6589	10.1	27884
BUSINESS/FARM EQUITY	0.3	3630	0.7	2000

VARIABLE	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER % S REPORTING	AVG FOR STUDENT	***** REGULAR ******* % S REPORTING	AVG FOR STUDENT
FAFNAR INCOME:				
TOTAL INCOME	89.1	7022	91.2	10460
TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME	43.9	6971	81.9	10451
TOTAL UNTAXED INCOME	66.8	4788	24.5	4004
ELEM/SEC TUITION PAID	4.9	1122	3.4	1404
MEDICAL/DENTAL EXPENSES	16.9	676	39.7	637
CASH AND SAVINGS	51.4	423	73.7	1050
HOME EQUITY	7.3	30773	6.9	27993
REAL ESTATE/INVEST EQUITY	2.3	9741	5.2	15482
BUSINESS/FARM EQUITY	0.5	5750	1.4	6771

NOTE: FILER IS INCLUDED IN THE PERCENTAGES AND AVERAGES FOR FAF/SAAC VARIABLES IF RESPONSE WAS NUMERIC AND NOT EQUAL TO ZERO.

TABLE 19: ALL FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ALL STUDENTS SELECTED FOR FEDERAL VERIFICATION BY DEPENDENCY STATUS, PARENTS' (FOR DEPENDENT FILERS) OR STUDENT'S (FOR INDEPENDENT FILERS) TOTAL INCOME AND YEAR IN SCHOOL.

PARENTS' OR STUDENT'S TOTAL INCOME	DEPENDENT N	DEPENDENT N SELECTED	DEPENDENT %	INDEPENDENT N	INDEPENDENT N SELECTED	INDEPENDENT %	TOTAL N	TOTAL N SELECTED	TOTAL %
$ 0- 2999	314	171	54.5	1165	480	41.2	1479	651	44.0
3000- 5999	193	50	25.9	1161	129	11.1	1354	179	13.2
6000- 8999	257	82	31.9	814	122	15.0	1071	204	19.0
9000-11999	267	85	31.8	544	98	18.0	811	183	22.6
12000-14999	275	85	30.9	367	65	17.7	642	150	23.4
15000-17999	323	132	40.9	261	60	23.0	584	192	32.9
18000-20999	301	116	38.5	202	50	24.8	503	166	33.0
21000-23999	270	105	38.9	130	54	41.5	400	159	39.7
24000-26999	284	93	32.7	88	37	42.0	372	130	34.9
27000-29999	237	83	35.0	68	26	38.2	305	109	35.7
30000-32999	200	57	28.5	53	18	34.0	253	75	29.6
33000-35999	198	64	32.3	39	9	23.1	237	73	30.8
36000-38999	168	36	21.4	22	10	45.5	190	46	24.2
39000-41999	151	25	16.6	22	6	27.3	173	31	17.9
42000-44999	134	27	20.1	14	2	14.3	148	29	19.6
45000-47999	120	26	21.7	16	4	25.0	136	30	22.1
48000-50999	109	27	24.8	8	2	25.0	117	29	24.8
51000-53999	81	8	9.9	4	0	0.0	85	8	9.4
54000-56999	76	12	15.8	8	2	25.0	84	14	16.7
57000-59999	84	16	19.0	5	0	0.0	89	16	18.0
60000-OVER	272	41	15.1	7	0	0.0	279	41	14.7
YEAR IN SCHOOL									
FIRST	2417	655	27.1	1431	408	28.5	3848	1063	27.6
SECOND	767	257	33.5	977	214	21.9	1744	471	27.0
THIRD	541	216	39.9	814	193	23.7	1355	409	30.2
FOURTH/FIFTH	535	190	35.5	769	161	20.9	1304	351	26.9
GRAD/PROFESSNL	54	23	42.6	1007	198	19.7	1061	221	20.8
TOTALS	4314	1341	31.1	4998	1174	23.5	9312	2515	27.0

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 142 DEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.
NOT INCLUDED ABOVE ARE 37 INDEPENDENT FILER(S) WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 20: ALL FILERS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF FAFNAR MESSAGES.

FAFNAR MESSAGE	DEPENDENT % OF FILERS	INDEPENDENT % OF FILERS	TOTAL % OF FILERS	FAFNAR MESSAGE	DEPENDENT % OF FILERS	INDEPENDENT % OF FILERS	TOTAL % OF FILERS
1.	---	6.5	3.4	35.	---	---	---
2.	---	0.3	0.1	36.	---	---	---
3.	1.8	5.0	3.5	37.	---	---	---
4.	---	---	---	38.	---	---	---
5.	---	---	---	39.	---	---	---
6.	---	---	---	40.	---	---	---
7.	---	---	---	41.	---	---	---
8.	---	---	---	42.	---	---	---
9.	---	---	---	43.	---	---	---
10.	---	---	---	44.	---	---	---
11.	12.0	---	5.6	45.	---	---	---
12.	7.6	---	3.6	46.	16.7	1.4	8.6
13.	5.0	---	2.3	47.	0.3	0.0	0.1
14.	---	---	---	48.	12.8	0.8	6.4
15.	---	---	---	49.	49.1	3.8	25.0
16.	---	---	---	50.	2.7	0.3	1.4
17.	---	---	---	51.	0.1	0.0	0.1
18.	---	---	---	52.	1.4	0.1	0.7
19.	---	---	---	53.	---	---	---
20.	---	---	---	54.	---	---	---
21.	6.6	0.6	3.4	55.	---	---	---
22.	18.4	1.6	9.5	56.	---	---	---
23.	11.8	0.8	6.0	57.	---	---	---
24.	7.8	0.9	4.2	58.	---	---	---
25.	0.7	---	0.3	59.	---	---	---
26.	0.6	---	0.3	60.	---	---	---
27.	1.3	0.2	0.7	61.	3.6	2.0	2.8
28.	9.8	0.9	5.0	62.	0.3	0.6	0.5
29.	15.0	1.4	7.7	63.	---	12.0	6.4
30.	7.1	0.7	3.7	64.	---	8.5	4.5
31.	1.1	---	0.5	65.	---	---	---
32.	22.4	1.7	11.4	66.	---	---	---
33.	24.1	1.8	12.3	67.	---	---	---
34.	---	---	---				

(CONT'D ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 20: ALL FILERS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF FAFNAR MESSAGES. (CONT'D)

FAFNAR MESSAGE	DEPENDENT % OF FILERS	INDEPENDENT % OF FILERS	TOTAL % OF FILERS
68.	---	---	---
69.	---	---	---
70.	---	---	---
71.	0.4	2.4	1.5
72.	0.3	0.8	0.6
73.	0.4	1.4	0.9
74.	2.4	6.8	4.7
75.	19.3	10.0	14.4
76.	---	1.0	0.5
77.	---	0.0	0.0
78.	4.1	12.0	8.3
79.	45.8	51.1	48.6
80.	---	---	---
81.	---	---	---
82.	---	---	---
83.	---	---	---
84.	---	---	---
85.	---	---	---
86.	---	---	---
87.	---	---	---
88.	---	---	---
89.	---	---	---
90.	5.1	3.2	4.1
91.	---	---	---
92.	---	---	---
93.	---	---	---
94.	---	---	---
95.	---	---	---
96.	---	---	---
97.	---	---	---
98.	---	---	---
99.	---	---	---
NO MSG	6.2	22.0	14.6

TABLE 21: ALL FILERS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CSS REJECT CODES.

CSS REJECT CODE	DEPENDENT % OF FILERS	INDEPENDENT % OF FILERS	TOTAL % OF FILERS	CSS REJECT CODE	DEPENDENT % OF FILERS	INDEPENDENT % OF FILERS	TOTAL % OF FILERS
SA	1.2	18.9	10.6	SW	0.0	0.0	0.0
SB	1.4	19.7	11.1	PW	0.2	---	0.1
PC	3.2	---	1.5	SX	0.6	0.3	0.4
SD	0.4	---	0.2	PX	0.8	---	0.4
SC	---	0.7	0.4	PY	7.4	---	3.5
SE	0.6	0.2	0.4	SY	1.9	0.9	1.3
SF	0.0	0.0	0.0	SZ	---	---	---
SG	0.0	0.0	0.0	NO REJECTS	78.8	72.1	75.3
SH	0.8	0.5	0.7				
SI	0.4	0.2	0.3				
SJ	0.5	0.7	0.6				
SK	---	0.0	0.0				
PL	0.4	---	0.2				
SL	0.1	0.5	0.3				
SM	---	0.0	0.0				
PM	2.2	---	1.0				
SN	---	0.0	0.0				
PN	0.0	---	0.0				
SO	0.3	0.8	0.6				
PO	1.2	---	0.6				
PP	0.5	---	0.2				
SP	0.0	0.2	0.1				
SQ	---	2.5	1.3				
PQ	6.8	---	3.2				
PR	0.2	---	0.1				
SR	---	0.0	0.0				
PS	0.8	---	0.4				
SS	1.1	1.0	1.1				
PT	0.6	---	0.3				
ST	---	0.3	0.2				
SU	0.2	0.4	0.3				
PU	1.5	---	0.7				
SV	0.0	0.0	0.0				
PV	0.0	---	0.0				

TABLE 22: ALL FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF FIRST YEAR FILERS AND ALL OTHER FILERS BY STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE.

STATE OF RESIDENCE	FIRST YEAR N	%	ALL OTHERS N	%	TOTAL N	%
ALABAMA	4	0.1	3	0.1	7	0.1
ALASKA	19	0.5	39	0.7	58	0.6
AMERICAN SAMOA	15	0.4	25	0.5	40	0.4
ARIZONA	12	0.3	11	0.2	23	0.2
ARKANSAS	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
CALIFORNIA	98	2.5	208	3.7	306	3.2
CANADA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
COLORADO	12	0.3	20	0.4	32	0.3
CONNECTICUT	6	0.2	14	0.3	20	0.2
DELAWARE	2	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
FLORIDA	25	0.6	19	0.3	44	0.5
GEORGIA	6	0.2	9	0.2	15	0.2
GUAM	30	0.8	41	0.7	71	0.7
HAWAII	3231	82.1	4524	81.4	7755	81.7
IDAHO	9	0.2	9	0.2	18	0.2
ILLINOIS	15	0.4	32	0.6	47	0.5
INDIANA	9	0.2	12	0.2	21	0.2
IOWA	3	0.1	7	0.1	10	0.1
KANSAS	2	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1
KENTUCKY	6	0.2	10	0.2	16	0.2
LOUISIANA	8	0.2	5	0.1	13	0.1
MAINE	5	0.1	10	0.2	15	0.2
MARIANA ISLANDS, NORTHERN	11	0.3	4	0.1	15	0.2
MARSHALL ISLANDS	10	0.3	4	0.1	14	0.1
MARYLAND	7	0.2	17	0.3	24	0.3
MASSACHUSETTS	37	0.9	28	0.5	65	0.7
MEXICO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MICHIGAN	11	0.3	15	0.3	26	0.3
MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF	53	1.3	37	0.7	90	0.9
MINNESOTA	6	0.2	15	0.3	21	0.2
MISSISSIPPI	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

(CONT'D ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 22: ALL FILERS: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF FIRST YEAR FILERS AND ALL OTHER FILERS BY STATE (CONT'D) OF LEGAL RESIDENCE.

STATE OF RESIDENCE	FIRST YEAR N	%	ALL OTHERS N	%	TOTAL N	%
MISSOURI	4	0.1	11	0.2	15	0.2
MONTANA	7	0.2	8	0.1	15	0.2
NEBRASKA	7	0.2	4	0.1	11	0.1
NEVADA	2	0.1	7	0.1	9	0.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	0.1	5	0.1	8	0.1
NEW JERSEY	11	0.3	14	0.3	25	0.3
NEW MEXICO	2	0.1	9	0.2	11	0.1
NEW YORK	28	0.7	48	0.9	76	0.8
NORTH CAROLINA	5	0.1	7	0.1	12	0.1
NORTH DAKOTA	2	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.0
OHIO	19	0.5	23	0.4	42	0.4
OKLAHOMA	11	0.3	6	0.1	17	0.2
OREGON	42	1.1	74	1.3	116	1.2
PALAU	19	0.5	20	0.4	39	0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	11	0.3	21	0.4	32	0.3
PUERTO RICO	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
RHODE ISLAND	4	0.1	10	0.2	14	0.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.0
TENNESSEE	8	0.2	5	0.1	13	0.1
TEXAS	28	0.7	46	0.8	74	0.8
UTAH	1	0.0	13	0.2	14	0.1
VERMONT	6	0.2	2	0.0	8	0.1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
VIRGINIA	9	0.2	9	0.2	18	0.2
WASHINGTON	36	0.9	59	1.1	95	1.0
WEST VIRGINIA	2	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1
WISCONSIN	5	0.1	12	0.2	17	0.2
WYOMING	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
NOT REPORTED	5	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
TOTALS	3936	100.0	5555	100.0	9491	100.0

TABLE 23: ALL FILERS: FINANCIAL AID FORM (FAF), INCLUDING STUDENT AID APPLICATION FOR CALIFORNIA, VOLUMES; NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAFS PROCESSED BY WEEK AND BY MONTH.

WEEK/MONTH ENDING	NUMBER OF FAFS	% OF FAFS	WEEK/MONTH ENDING	NUMBER OF FAFS	% OF FAFS
JANUARY 1, 1988	0	0.0	APRIL 1, 1988	222	2.3
JANUARY 8, 1988	30	0.3	APRIL 8, 1988	286	3.0
JANUARY 15, 1988	86	0.9	APRIL 15, 1988	269	2.8
JANUARY 22, 1988	102	1.1	APRIL 22, 1988	354	3.7
JANUARY 29, 1988	207	2.2	APRIL 29, 1988	306	3.2
JANUARY 1988	425	4.5	APRIL 1988	1437	15.1
FEBRUARY 5, 1988	407	4.3	MAY 6, 1988	293	3.1
FEBRUARY 12, 1988	313	3.3	MAY 13, 1988	161	1.7
FEBRUARY 19, 1988	373	3.9	MAY 20, 1988	165	1.7
FEBRUARY 26, 1988	621	6.5	MAY 27, 1988	196	2.1
FEBRUARY 1988	1714	18.1	MAY 1988	815	8.6
MARCH 4, 1988	1144	12.1	JUNE 3, 1988	141	1.5
MARCH 11, 1988	435	4.6	JUNE 10, 1988	174	1.8
MARCH 18, 1988	359	3.8	JUNE 17, 1988	109	1.1
MARCH 25, 1988	262	2.8	JUNE 24, 1988	133	1.4
MARCH 1988	2200	23.2	JUNE 1988	557	5.9

(CONT'D ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 23: ALL FILERS: FINANCIAL AID FORM (FAF), INCLUDING STUDENT AID APPLICATION FOR CALIFORNIA, VOLUMES; (CONT'D) NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAFS PROCESSED BY WEEK AND BY MONTH.

WEEK/MONTH ENDING	NUMBER OF FAFS	% OF FAFS	WEEK/MONTH ENDING	NUMBER OF FAFS	% OF FAFS
JULY 1, 1988	102	1.1	OCTOBER 7, 1988	47	0.5
JULY 8, 1988	113	1.2	OCTOBER 14, 1988	61	0.6
JULY 15, 1988	158	1.7	OCTOBER 21, 1988	58	0.6
JULY 22, 1988	131	1.4	OCTOBER 28, 1988	65	0.7
JULY 29, 1988	99	1.0			
JULY 1988	603	6.4	OCTOBER 1988	231	2.4
AUGUST 5, 1988	86	0.9	NOVEMBER 4, 1988	64	0.7
AUGUST 12, 1988	94	1.0	NOVEMBER 11, 1988	70	0.7
AUGUST 19, 1988	102	1.1	NOVEMBER 18, 1988	67	0.7
AUGUST 26, 1988	79	0.8	NOVEMBER 25, 1988	46	0.5
AUGUST 1988	361	3.8	NOVEMBER 1988	247	2.6
SEPTEMBER 2, 1988	89	0.9	DECEMBER 2, 1988	91	1.0
SEPTEMBER 9, 1988	56	0.6	DECEMBER 9, 1988	75	0.8
SEPTEMBER 16, 1988	81	0.9	DECEMBER 16, 1988	40	0.4
SEPTEMBER 23, 1988	64	0.7	DECEMBER 23, 1988	44	0.5
SEPTEMBER 30, 1988	46	0.5	DECEMBER 30, 1988	31	0.3
SEPTEMBER 1988	336	3.5	DECEMBER 1988	281	3.0

(CONT'D ON NEXT PAGE)

INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

TABLE 23: ALL FILERS: FINANCIAL AID FORM (FAF), INCLUDING STUDENT AID APPLICATION FOR CALIFORNIA, VOLUMES; (CONT'D) NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAFS PROCESSED BY WEEK AND BY MONTH.

WEEK/MONTH ENDING	NUMBER OF FAFS	% OF FAFS	WEEK/MONTH ENDING	NUMBER OF FAFS	% OF FAFS
JANUARY 6, 1989	22	0.2	APRIL 7, 1989	5	0.1
JANUARY 13, 1989	46	0.5	APRIL 14, 1989	5	0.1
JANUARY 20, 1989	31	0.3	APRIL 21, 1989	2	0.0
JANUARY 27, 1989	44	0.5	APRIL 28, 1989	3	0.0
JANUARY 1989	143	1.5	APRIL 1989	15	0.2
FEBRUARY 3, 1989	29	0.3	MAY 5, 1989	1	0.0
FEBRUARY 10, 1989	22	0.2	MAY 12, 1989	0	0.0
FEBRUARY 17, 1989	21	0.2	MAY 19, 1989	0	0.0
FEBRUARY 24, 1989	21	0.2	MAY 26, 1989	0	0.0
FEBRUARY 1989	93	1.0	MAY 1989	1	0.0
MARCH 3, 1989	11	0.1			
MARCH 10, 1989	11	0.1			
MARCH 17, 1989	3	0.0			
MARCH 24, 1989	5	0.1			
MARCH 31, 1989	2	0.0			
MARCH 1989	32	0.3			

9504 UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

0 HONOLULU COMMUNITY COLLEGE

7 KAPIOLANI COMMUNITY COLLEGE

[illegible] KAUAI COMMUNITY COLLEGE

[illegible] LEEWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

[illegible] MAUI COMMUNITY COLLEGE

7 UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MANOA

[illegible] UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII HILO CAMPUS

[illegible] WEST OAHU COLLEGE

6 WINDWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

[illegible] COLLEGES IN MULTI-GROUP 9504

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SPECIAL REPORT

AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID IN LIGHT OF TUITION INCREASES 1988-89

POLICY OFFICE

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND POLICY
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
June 1989

Availability and Utilization of
Student Financial Aid
(Universitywide 1988-1989)

A recent review of the availability and utilization of student financial aid throughout the University of Hawaii includes the following highlights. See the Technical Addendum for additional detailed information.

- A students's need for aid is in part determined by the total cost of attendance at his or her campus, including: tuition, fees, books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and personal expenses. At the University of Hawaii, as in other public colleges and universities in the West, tuition is not the main component of the total cost for most students. For example, in 1988-89 at Manoa, tuition comprised 25.7% of the total cost of attendance for a resident undergraduate living at home; 19.6% of the total for a resident undergraduate living in a dormitory; and only 17.4% of the total for a resident graduate student sharing an apartment. At the Community Colleges, tuition represented only 10.2% of the total cost of attendance for a resident student living at home, and 5.4% of the total for a resident student sharing an apartment.

- For nonresident students, tuition is a significant factor in the total cost of attendance. At Manoa, the tuition of a nonresident undergraduate sharing an apartment represents 36.6% of the total cost of attendance, and this percentage increases to 40.8% for nonresident graduate students. However, it should be noted that approximately 58.4% of all nonresident students are exempt from paying the nonresident tuition differential because of various statutory exemptions. Additionally, nonresident students are eligible to receive complete waivers of tuition under several tuition waiver programs administered by the University.

- In recent years, due to a drop in the inflation rate for most consumer goods and services, increases in the non-tuition costs of attendance have been moderate. Inflation in the Honolulu metropolitan area rose only 4.1% between August 1986 and August 1987, and increased to a modest 6.0% between August 1987 and August 1988. Arguably, the financial impact of tuition increases has been cushioned by the moderate increase in other non-tuition attendance costs.

- The number of applicants for need-based financial aid decreased slightly in 1988-89 to 8,123. In general, the number of aid applicants fluctuates over time and bears no apparent relationship to changes in tuition.

- Profiles of the typical dependent and independent aid applicant for 1988-89 are as follows:

  Financially Dependent Applicants: The typical financially dependent applicant came from a family with an average income of $27,651 and an average total asset net worth of $45,776. The average family size was 4.2, with 1.5 members in college. Of these families, 52.7% reported that they owned their own home in which the average home equity amounted to $55,455. In addition, the typical dependent student had personal savings and net assets of $1,009.

  Financially Independent Applicants: The typical independent applicant reported an annual income of $8,884 and an average total asset net worth of $3,103. Of all independent applicants, 21.9% indicated that they were married.

- Although the level of funding available in specific aid programs fluctuates over time, in recent years the overall amount of need-based aid from federal sources has remained relatively constant. Over the same period, both the availability and utilization of state aid has increased. Universitywide, approximately $9.3 million in state and federal aid (not counting state tuition waivers) was available for awarding in 1988-89. It is believed that over $2 million in federally guaranteed student loans has also been advanced by local lending institutions to University of Hawaii students.

- Although many middle and higher income families may have adequate resources with which to finance their children's college education, discretionary income for this purpose is not always readily available at the time it is needed. Because higher education has traditionally been a "cash and carry" enterprise, costs of tuition, fees, books, parking, room and board, and other items are due and payable at the beginning of each semester. To assist families with adequate income to manage these costs and distribute them over a longer period of time, the University has begun permitting students to pay for tuition and fees by the use of major credit cards. After three years of experience, this payment option has proven to be increasingly attractive to many students and their families.

TECHNICAL ADDENDUM

I. Analysis of the Applicant Pool

A. Number of Applicants

The number of aid applicants for 1988-89 decreased slightly from the high number applying in 1987-88. As data in Table 1 shows, the number of aid applicants fluctuates over time and bears no apparent relationship to changes in tuition.

Table 1

Number of Financial Aid Applicants
As of the Opening of the Fall Semester (Universitywide)

Campus	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	1988-89*
UH Manoa	4,134	3,894 (-5.8%)	4,424 (+13.6%)	4,275 (-3.4%)
All Other Campuses	3,700	3,651 (-1.3%)	3,826 (+4.8%)	3,848 (+ .6%)
TOTAL	7,834	7,545 (-3.7%)	8,250 (+9.3%)	8,123 (-1.5%)

* Indicates year in which tuition increased.
Source: College Scholarship Service, "Institutional Summary Report"

B. Filing Status

Financial aid applicants apply for aid as either financially "dependent" or "independent" students. Need analysis procedures for dependent students are focused on the financial strength of a student's parents, while need analysis for independent students considers only the applicant's resources. Because self-supporting independent students generally have lower incomes and fewer assets, they are likely to have greater financial need and, thus, receive larger amounts of aid. Recent federal changes in the definition of an independent student have resulted in an increased number of such applicants. For the second consecutive year, the number of independent applicants exceeds the number of dependent applicants. As Table 2 indicates, the percentage of independent students has risen consistently from 46.9% in 1985-86 to 50.9% in 1988-89.

Table 2

FILING STATUS OF FINANCIAL AID APPLICANTS (UNIVERSITYWIDE)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Dependent Apps.	4,161 (53.1%)	3,924 (52.0%)	4,032 (48.9%)	3,986 (49.1%)
Independent Apps.	3,673 (46.9%)	3,621 (48.0%)	4,218 (51.1%)	4,137 (50.9%)
TOTAL	7,834(100.0%)	7,545(100.0%)	8,250(100.0%)	8,123(100.0%)

Source: College Scholarship Service, "Institutional Summary Report"

C. Income Levels of Applicants

Individuals generally apply for financial aid because they believe they will require additional funds in order to meet college expenses. While it is impossible to account for all individual perceptions of need, Tables 3 and 4 display the income status of both dependent and independent applicants. As the data shows, the last few years have seen some decline in the number of applicants from lower income levels and a corresponding increase in the number of applicants with higher income levels. Increases in the number of independent applicants from higher income levels may be indicative, in part, of increases in the number of older returning students.

Table 3

Family Income Levels of Dependent Applicants (Universitywide)

Income Level	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
$ 0 - 14,999	1,421 (34.2%)	1,256 (32.1%)	1,033 (27.1%)	1,107 (28.6%)
15,000 - 23,999	883 (22.2%)	871 (22.2%)	818 (21.4%)	812 (20.9%)
24,000 - 35,999	899 (21.6%)	840 (21.4%)	845 (22.1%)	843 (21.7%)
36,000+	955 (23.0%)	951 (24.3%)	1,135 (29.5%)	1,117 (28.8%)

* 107 dependent applicants provided incomplete income data.
Source: College Scholarship Service, "Institutional Summary Report"

Table 4

Income Levels of Independent Applicants (Universitywide)

Income Level	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
$ 0 - 4,999	2,630 (71.4%)	2,504 (69.2%)	2,723 (64.6%)	1,665 (40.5%)
5,000 - 9,999	581 (15.8%)	636 (17.6%)	786 (18.6%)	1,146 (27.9%)
10,000 - 14,999	211 (5.7%)	216 (6.0%)	307 (7.3%)	575 (14.0%)
15,000+	251 (6.8%)	265 (7.3%)	402 (9.5%)	725 (17.6%)

* 26 independent applicants provided incomplete income data
Source: College Scholarship Service, "Institutional Summary Report"

D. Other Applicant Characteristics

Although financially independent students are an ever-increasing proportion of the total number of applicants each year, the largest single source of applicants still continues to be first-year dependent students. As might be expected, the number of applications from graduate and professional students is smaller because many federal student aid programs are restricted to undergraduates. It is also interesting to note, on Table 5, that the average age for applicants in each category has remained relatively constant.

Table 5

Average Age and Year in School (Universitywide Applicants)

	Dependent Applicants				Independent Applicants			
	Number		Average Age		Number		Average Age	
	87-88	88-89	87-88	88-89	87-88	88-89	87-88	88-89
First Yr.	2,115	2,241	18.8	18.3	1,049	1,035	29.4	29.3
Second Yr.	694	708	20.0	19.6	845	825	30.4	29.8
Third Yr.	608	487	21.0	20.6	739	697	29.7	29.8
Fourth/ Fifth Yr.	558	497	22.2	21.7	665	684	28.4	28.4
Graduate/ Professional	57	53	22.7	22.1	920	896	30.6	30.1

Source: College Scholarship Service, "Institutional Summary Report"

The typical 1988-89 dependent financial aid applicant came from a family with an average income of $27,651 and an average total asset net worth of $45,776. The average family size consisted of 4.2 members with 1.5 in college. Of these families, 52.7% reported that they owned their

own home, in which the average home equity amounted to $55,455. In addition, the typical dependent student had savings and net assets of $1,009. Approximately 31.5% of all dependent financial aid applicants indicated that they came from one-parent homes.

The typical 1988-89 independent financial aid applicant reported an annual household income of $8,884, and an average total asset net worth of $3,103. The average family size for independent applicants was 1.9. Of the total, 21.9% indicated that they were married.

II. Analysis of the Need for Aid

A. Determining Needy Applicants

Financial need is defined as the difference between total college costs and the expected contribution from the applicant and the applicant's family. The total cost of attendance for University of Hawaii undergraduate students in 1988-89 ranged from lows of $3,436 for a resident community college student living at home or $4,393 for a resident Manoa undergraduate living at home, to a high of $10,045 for a nonresident Manoa undergraduate sharing an apartment. The total costs for graduate, law, and medical students were even higher. An applicant's need for aid is equal to any remaining costs not covered by the applicant's total family contribution. Consequently, financial aid applicants with higher incomes and greater assets are less likely to be needy. For all 1988-89 applicants, the average total expected contribution for dependent students was $4,573 and for independent students $2,251.

The percentage of applicants found to have need for aid over the last six years has fluctuated between 77% - 81%. During this same period, tutition increased at all campuses. The relatively constant percentage of needy students suggests that tuition increases have not substantially raised the average student's total cost of attendance and/or have not significantly outpaced increases in disposable family income over the same period.

Table 6 shows the distribution of the total family contribution for all applicants. As the data shows, almost 30% of all applicants are only able to make a minimum contribution of $1,000 or less. Roughly 60% are only able to contribute $2,500 or less (which is still $936 below the budget for a resident community college student living at home).

For 1988-89, a total of 80.1% of all applicants were able to contribute only $5,000 or less per year toward their education costs.

Table 6

Distribution of Total Family Contribution
(Universitywide 1988-89)

Total Family Contribution	Dependent Applicants		Independent Applicants		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
$ 0 - 999	785	20.2%	1406	34.2%	2191	27.5%
1,000 - 2,499	1008	26.0%	1613	39.3%	2621	32.8%
2,500 - 3,999	672	17.4%	398	9.7%	1070	13.4%
4,000 - 4,999	299	7.8%	214	5.2%	513	6.4%
5,000 +	1115	28.6%	480	11.6%	1595	19.9%

Source: College Scholarship Service, "Institutional Summary Report"

It is at this point that the definition of what has been termed the student aid "gap group" comes into focus. The term itself has generally been used to refer to dependent students from families whose income and asset position is sufficiently strong so as to preclude their eligibility for need-based student aid. As a family's income and asset position allows it to make a greater contribution, the need for aid is reduced or eliminated. Although the need-analysis system remains reasonably responsive to the needs of families earning between $24,000 and $36,000, it becomes understandably less responsive to those families with annual incomes above the $36,000 level.

While the student aid need-analysis system remains a reliable indicator of a family's absolute ability to meet college expenses, many families with higher incomes are locked into a monthly cash-flow situation which is not flexible enough to accommodate the large one-time semester payments related to college attendance (i.e., tuition, books, dormitory fees, etc.). It is obvious that the cash flow problems of these families are aggravated by tuition increases and must be addressed. The University's recent practice of permitting tuition to be charged on major credit cards is an attempt to provide a mechanism for deferred installment payments. Two years of experience indicates that this mode of payment is increasingly popular.

III. Availability of Federal and State Aid

In meeting a student's total need for aid, financial aid officers typically construct an individual award package that includes both federal and state sources of aid. The degree to which these various sources of aid are used is dependent upon the number of applicants who meet the eligibility criteria established for each program, the degree of need demonstrated by eligible applicants, and the amount of funds available for

awarding in any given year. The availability of funds is further complicated by Federal allocation formulas that rely on prior-year base data. Consequently, low utilization in any year has a negative effect on the following year's allotment of new funds.

The following information is intended to provide information on recent utilization and availability of funds in each of the major federal and state financial aid programs.

A. Pell Grants

The following table displays the volume of all Pell Grants awarded to University of Hawaii students during the last three complete academic years. As Table 7 indicates, the volume of Pell awards received by University of Hawaii students decreased in 1987-88. Because Pell Grant aid is awarded directly by the federal government, information on the total amount of aid awarded to University of Hawaii students in 1988-89 will not be available until early fall 1989. Since the maximum amount of each Pell Grant increased this year, it is assumed that the total volume of Pell Grant aid will also increase in 1988-89.

Table 7

Volume of Pell Grants Awarded

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
UH Manoa	$1,946,058	$1,630,681	$1,505,706
UH Hilo	697,199	686,112	740,790
UH West Oahu	35,690	33,646	32,689
Honolulu CC	311,892	358,539	347,532
Kapiolani CC	295,624	248,371	301,154
Kauai CC	54,920	49,110	40,629
Leeward CC	300,999	252,464	215,507
Maui CC	221,337	191,739	162,704
Windward CC	97,003	86,185	84,999
TOTAL	$3,960,642	$3,536,847	$3,431,710

Source: University of Hawaii campuses, "Fiscal Operations Report, 07/01/87-06/30/88."

B. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)

Table 8 displays the total amount of SEOG funds awarded to University of Hawaii students in 1986-87 and 1987-88, and the amount of funds available for awarding during the current 1988-89 academic year. As the data shows, federal funding for this program has fluctuated in recent years.

Table 8

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant
Utilization and Projected Availability

	1986-87 Total Volume of Funds Awarded	1987-88 Total Volume of Funds Awarded	1988-89 Funds Available For Awarding
UH Manoa	$438,300	$509,607	$493,087
UH Hilo	124,406	146,565	135,390
UH West Oahu	5,495	2,800	5,000
Honolulu CC	50,335	36,832	69,999
Kapiolani CC	69,975	68,650	59,335
Kauai CC	8,550	9,404	6,978
Leeward CC	27,225	24,788	34,999
Maui CC	31,561	33,383	26,025
Windward CC	17,200	18,087	16,020
TOTAL	$773,047	$850,116	$846,833

Source: University of Hawaii Campuses

C. The Perkins Loan Program

Table 9 displays the total volume of Perkins Loans advanced in 1986-87 and 1987-88, and the authorized levels of lending for 1988-89. As the data shows, the total authorized level of lending for the current year is higher (+47.6%) than the total volume of loans advanced to students in 1987-88.

Table 9

Perkins Loan Program
Utilization and Projected Availability

	1986-87 Total Volume of Loans Advanced	1987-88 Total Volume of Loans Advanced	1988-89 Authorized Level of Lending
UH Manoa	$1,127,333	$1,197,036	$1,885,071
UH Hilo	193,547	276,787	259,294
UH West Oahu	2,475	4,325	6,638
Honolulu CC	59,915	41,475	115,518
Kapiolani CC	44,181	48,550	78,007
Kauai CC	14,150	13,800	20,860
Leeward CC	22,250	35,700	55,273
Maui CC	49,900	53,305	40,039
Windward CC	17,200	13,525	25,226
TOTAL	$1,530,951	$1,684,503	$2,485,926

Source: University of Hawaii Campuses

D. College Work-Study Program (CWS)

Table 10 displays the total volume of College Work-Study funds earned in 1986-87 and 1987-88, as well as the projected amount of funds available for earning in the current 1988-89 year. As with the SEOG Program, federal funding has fluctuated in recent years.

Table 10

College Work-Study Program
Earnings and Projected Availability
(Federal Funds Only)

	1986-87 Total Volume of Funds Earned	1987-88 Total Volume of Funds Earned	1988-89 Projected Amt. of Funds Avail. for Earning
UH Manoa	$908,465	$737,800	$938,656
UH Hilo	248,602	252,860	260,343
UH West Oahu	2,986	3,604	4,123
Honolulu CC	84,605	46,941	55,812
Kapiolani CC	67,081	53,438	69,183
Kauai CC	16,234	10,549	14,581
Leeward CC	77,369	64,454	64,027
Maui CC	38,571	23,920	59,334
Windward CC	19,408	19,074	19,907
TOTAL	$1,463,321	$1,212,640	$1,485,966

Source: University of Hawaii Campuses

E. Stafford Loan Program

The Stafford Loan Program is a federally supported program which encourages private lending institutions to enter the student loan market by providing special interest rate subsidies and by guaranteeing loans against default. In Hawaii, the Stafford Loan Program is administered by a state-chartered, non-profit corporation, the Hawaii Educational Loan Program, Inc., a subsidiary of U.S.A. Funds, Inc. Local data, displayed in Table 11, indicates that the amount of loans advanced to University of Hawaii students has declined over the past few years. The reasons for this decline are not fully understood, although they may in part be attributable to new federal rules that prohibit borrowing more than the amount of a student's demonstrated need. In any event, sufficient aid continues to be available from this source to any student with demonstrable financial need.

Table 11

Stafford Loan Program[1/]
Volume of Loans Advanced to UH Students

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
UH Manoa	1,515	$3,917,640	1,866	$3,072,902	1,131	$2,090,027
UH Hilo	274	508,063	270	317,911	145	196,682
UH West Oahu	25	49,442	55	69,129	8	12,440
Honolulu CC	105	220,438	132	155,389	169	244,502
Kapiolani CC	221	448,503	179	220,719	139	159,153
Kauai CC	20	41,426	18	24,848	36	41,163
Leeward CC	119	243,028	136	156,114	30	35,419
Maui CC	98	193,034	41	48,779	30	51,777
Windward CC	43	100,504	37	48,326	11	16,050
TOTAL	2,420	$5,722,078	2,734	$4,114,117	1,699	$2,827,213

1/ Includes only loans advanced by Hawaii lenders and guaranteed by the Hawaii Educational Loan Program, U.S.A. Funds, Inc.

Source: Hawaii Educational Loan Program, Inc.

F. Tuition Waivers

University of Hawaii tuition waivers are authorized by state statute. The number of tuition waivers available annually to each campus equals 13% of the total full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in the prior year's fall semester. These waivers, awarded without regard to a student's residency status, may be used to assist financially needy students, to recruit students with special skills and abilities, or to reward outstanding achievement. Apart from the determination of financial need, campuses develop their own guidelines for the use of available waivers. As might be expected, tuition waivers are heavily used at the Manoa and Hilo campuses, which support an expansive array of academic, athletic and extracurricular programs.

Table 12 displays recent fall semester utilization of this program. More waivers were used in the fall of 1988 than in the fall of 1987.

Table 12

Comparative Utilization of Tuition Waivers (Universitywide)

Campus	Fall 1987 Available	Fall 1987 Awarded	Fall 1988 Available	Fall 1988 Awarded
UH Manoa	1,899	1,641(86.4%)	1,836	1,825(99.4%)
UH Hilo	336	336(100 %)	354	354(100 %)
UH West Oahu	37	36(97.3%)	38	36(94.7%)
Honolulu CC	362	239(66.0%)	372	355(95.4%)
Kapiolani CC	403	291(72.2%)	411	364(88.6%)
Kauai CC	79	35(44.3%)	74	48(64.9%)
Leeward CC	454	225(49.6%)	456	73(16.0%)
Maui CC	138	47(34.1%)	134	81(60.4%)
Windward CC	121	94(90.4%)	119	115(96.6%)
TOTAL	3,829	2,944(76.9%)	3,794	3,251(85.7%)

Source: University of Hawaii Campuses

G. State Higher Education Loan (SHEL) Fund

Table 13 shows that the authorized level of lending for the current 1988-89 academic year is 29.8% higher than the total volume of loans actually advanced to students in 1987-88.

Table 13

State Higher Education Loan Fund
Utilization and Availability

	1986-87 Total Volume of Loans Advanced	1987-88 Total Volume of Loans Advanced	1988-89 Authorized Level of Lending
UH Manoa	$317,772	$375,000	$440,000
UH Hilo	183,176	232,435	350,000
UH West Oahu	6,550	7,975	10,000
Honolulu CC	61,485	57,450	70,000
Kapiolani CC	42,010	34,075	50,000
Kauai CC	8,500	2,400	10,000
Leeward CC	16,225	18,750	24,000
Maui CC	53,901	71,950	90,000
Windward CC	17,625	19,425	20,000
TOTAL	$707,244	$819,460	$1,064,000

Source: University of Hawaii Central Accounting Office

What You Should Know About Paying for College

by Kathleen Brouder
Director of Information Services and Associational Affairs
for the College Scholarship Service of the College Board

Without planning, almost no one can afford to pay for college. But with planning, anybody can. It's true for families whose children are already high school juniors and seniors -- and even truer for families whose children are still quite young. The purpose of planning is twofold: to get as much mileage as you can out of your own resources and to secure the additional outside help -- the "financial aid" -- you may need.

1. Put the costs in perspective. Some people have exaggerated ideas about what college costs because they hear so much about the most expensive institutions. The average prices are far below the charges at the most expensive institutions.

Even then, the averages mask the considerable diversity in price that characterizes American higher education. And, of course, financial aid further reduces the bill for about half the students currently enrolled in education or training after high school. In fact, the most expensive colleges often have the most aid available to help students who need it.

High as the prices may seem to the family that's facing them, the truth is, they represent only part of the real costs. Few colleges charge students the full costs of providing an education. Public colleges receive large operating subsidies from state and local taxes, and most private ones meet at least some of their operating expenses through endowments, contributions from graduates, and government or foundation grants.

2. Educate yourself about financial aid. Financial aid is help for meeting both direct educational costs (such as tuition, fees, and books) and

---

Excerpted from The College Cost Book, 1989-90. © 1989 by College Entrance Examination Board.

personal living expenses (such as food, housing, and transportation). Even colleges with low tuitions, such as community colleges, give qualified students help in paying for food, rent, commuting, and other personal expenses.

There are **four sources** of financial aid: the federal government, state governments, private organizations, and the colleges themselves.

There are **three types** of financial aid: grants and scholarships that do not have to repaid, loans (often highly subsidized to keep interest rates lower), and jobs. Most students receive a combination of types and sources, called a "package." You don't have to put the package together yourself; the financial aid administrator at your college helps you.

While some scholarships are based on other criteria, most financial aid today is based on demonstrated financial need. "Need" is the difference between what a particular student (and family) can afford to pay and what it costs to attend a particular college. There's no firm rule of thumb about who qualifies, so if you think you're going to need help, apply for it.

Last year, about **5 million students** shared in about **$26 billion** in various forms of public and private financial aid, including grants and scholarships, loans, and work. You can improve your chances of getting the help you need by taking an active part in the process.

Spend some time identifying all possible sources of assistance for which you may be eligible. Your school guidance office and/or local library will have books and pamphlets. But the most important thing is to find out what the colleges to which you're applying want you to do.

For most students, the process starts with an application such as the Financial Aid Form (FAF) or other need-analysis document. Some colleges and states also have their own separate applications.

Know what you have to do, when you have to do it, and how to do it right, the first time. Inaccurate or incomplete answers, illegible handwriting, and missed deadlines can cost you hundreds of dollars in lost aid.

3. Be prepared to stretch yourself. Whether your share of the costs is 100 percent or only 5 percent, the hardest way to finance the expense is out of current earnings alone. Saving, borrowing, or a combination of both may also be necessary to manage the expenses.

What if your family can't come up with the full amount a college believes you should be able to contribute? Or your college can't give you enough aid to meet your need fully? Or you decide to attend college late in the year, and financial aid has already run out by the time you apply for admission?

Here are a few ideas; maybe one or more will work for you.

Rearrange your personal finances. Banks, savings and loans associations, credit unions, and investment firms have never been more eager for your money. But shop both widely and cautiously.

Consider borrowing. Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students or PLUS loans are based on creditworthiness, not demonstrated financial need. And investigate the many supplemental loan programs for students and parents offered by commercial and not-for-profit organizations.

Study college-sponsored plans. Many colleges offer or participate in tuition budgeting or installment plans that permit families to spread out their payments over a longer period of time. Some even make loans to parents.

Cut your time and cut your costs. Reduce the time you spend on your education and you may reduce your expenses. Earn advanced placement or academic credit by demonstrating your proficiency through examinations like the Advanced Placement (AP) Program and the College-Level Examination Program (CLEP). Carry extra credits or independent-study projects to further compress your time, or attend summer school.

Reduce your indirect costs. Live at home instead of on-campus, or attend a lower-cost college for the first year or two and transfer to later on. Choose the cheaper options on dorm-room or meal plans. Check out student-sponsored services, such as secondhand book shops, food coops, daycare programs, revolving emergency loan funds, housing-referral services.

Get a job. Earn money through the federal College Work-Study program, or find your own job on or near campus. Alternate semesters of school and semesters of work through cooperative education, available at about 1,000 colleges and universities.

Ask your employer to pay. Many companies offer educational opportunities as fringe benefits.

Take your time. Defer enrollment for a year or two to earn money, or go to school part-time while holding down a job. It's not easy, but people do it.

-CB-

amount does not include approximately $48.9 million in disputed insurance premium taxes to be held in escrow pending decisions by Hawaii courts as to their disposition (see below). It is the opinion of the Attorney General that only a small portion of the above figure will ultimately be recovered by such plaintiffs. This is evidenced by the fact that for the fiscal years ended June 30 in each of the years 1983 to 1988, approximately $1,674,919, $7,365,873, $6,352,132, $5,188,521, $7,316,196, and $5,049,692, respectively, were paid from the State General Fund for judgments against the State.

There is not now pending any litigation restraining or enjoining the sale, issuance, execution or delivery of the Bonds or in any other manner affecting the validity of the Bonds or the proceedings or authority pursuant to which they are to be sold and issued.

The Attorney General of the State reports that no pending litigation materially affects the State's power to tax. However, there is pending litigation that may affect the application of and the methodology of determining certain taxes as described below.

Aetna Life Insurance Co. v. Park, T.A. No. 2016; *New York Life Insurance Co. v. Park*, T.A. No. 2044; *Keystone Life Insurance Co. v. Ramil*, T.A. No. 2380; *CM Life Insurance Co. v. Ramil*, T.A. No. 2386.

These cases present a challenge to the State of Hawaii's insurance premium tax law. More than thirty insurance companies have challenged the constitutional validity of this law on the grounds that it imposes on non-domestic insurance companies a higher premium tax than that which is imposed on domestic insurance companies. The Hawaii Tax Appeal Court held these cases in abeyance pending the outcome of a State of Alabama case involving an identical challenge to the Alabama insurance premium tax law. The State of Alabama case was recently remanded to the lower court for additional determinations of factual issues. Since the disposition of the Alabama case, the Hawaii Tax Appeal Court has, in *New York Life Insurance Co. v. Park*, denied cross motions for summary judgment and, in *Keystone Life Insurance Co. v. Ramil*, granted the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and denied the defendants' cross-motion. As a result of the dismissal of the appeal by the Hawaii Supreme Court, the plaintiffs have filed a motion for summary judgment to have all taxes returned. The hearing on the motion has been deferred and held in abeyance at the request of the plaintiffs. In addition, the Alabama case has not yet been resolved at the trial level. Approximately $48.964 million was held in escrow as of June 30, 1988. Insurance premium taxes constituted approximately 2.1% of the State's general fund tax revenues in fiscal year 1988.

Potential liability for pending litigation does not constitute a significant impairment of the State's financial position.

TAX EXEMPTION

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law and regulations, interest on the Bonds (i) is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations and taxpayers other than corporations. Exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes is dependent upon continuing compliance by the State with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") throughout the term of the Bonds. Under the Code, failure to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income retroactively to their date of issuance. The State has covenanted to comply with such requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds except as stated above. However, it should be noted that interest on any Bond held by corporations during tax years beginning after 1986 must be included in the calculation of adjusted net book income or adjusted current earnings for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax and the environmental tax imposed on corporations under the Code and in the calculation of earnings and profits for purposes of computing the branch profits tax imposed on foreign corporations under the Code. In addition, ownership of Bonds may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers including, without limitation, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred (or continued) indebtedness to purchase or carry Bonds.

Further, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, under the existing laws of the State, the Bonds and the income therefrom are exempt from all taxation by the State or any county or any political subdivision thereof, except inheritance, transfer, and estate taxes.

The form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth as Appendix D hereto.

RATINGS

As noted on the cover page of this Official Statement, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corporation have been asked to rate the Bonds. In connection with such ratings, certain information was supplied by the State of Hawaii to such rating agencies to be considered in evaluating the Bonds. Such ratings reflect only the respective views of such rating agencies, and any explanation of the significance of such ratings should be obtained from the rating agency furnishing the same. There is no assurance that either of such ratings will be retained for any given period of time or that the same will not be revised downward, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency furnishing the same if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. The State undertakes no responsibility either to bring to the attention of owners of the Bonds any downward revision, suspension or withdrawal of either such rating or to oppose any such revision, suspension or withdrawal. Any such downward revision, suspension or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated (the "Underwriter") has agreed to purchase the Bonds at an aggregate purchase price of $65,000,954.43 pursuant to a Contract of Purchase entered into between the State of Hawaii and the Underwriter; provided, that if the Underwriter does not purchase the State's General Obligation Bonds of 1988, Series BM, from the State on or before the date of issuance of the Bonds, the aggregate purchase price of the Bonds will be $65,200,954.43. The Underwriter will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any are purchased.

The Underwriter reserves the right to join with dealers and other underwriters in offering the Bonds to the public. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including dealers depositing such Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices appearing on the cover hereof and the public offering prices may be changed from time to time. The obligation of the Underwriter to accept delivery of the Bonds is subject to various conditions of the Contract of Purchase.

THE STATE OF HAWAII

General

The State of Hawaii was admitted into the Union on August 21, 1959, as the fiftieth State. It is an archipelago of eight major islands, seven of which are inhabited, plus 124 named islets, totaling 6,425 square miles in land area, located in the Pacific Ocean in the Northern Hemisphere, mostly below the Tropic of Cancer about 2,400 statute miles from San Francisco. In terms of area the State is a little larger than the combined area of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island and ranks forty-seventh of the fifty states, being also larger in area than the State of Delaware. The island of Hawaii with 4,134 square miles in area is the largest island in terms of area. The other inhabited islands in the order of size of area are Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai and Niihau. According to the U.S. Census the total population of the State was 422,770 in 1940, 499,794 in 1950, 632,772 in 1960 and 769,913 in 1970. According to the U.S. Census the total population of the State in 1980 was 964,691, making the State the thirty-ninth most populous state in the Union. The City and County of Honolulu, the capital and principal port, consists of the island of Oahu (plus some minor islets) with a land area of 596.3 square miles. According to the 1980 U.S. Census, about seventy-nine per cent of the population of the State lives on Oahu. Hawaii's population shows greater ethnic diversity than other states because it is descended from immigrants from Asia as well as from Europe and mainland United States. The 1980 U.S. Census indicated that about 34.4 percent of the State's population is Caucasian and about 24.9 percent of the State's population is Japanese. Other ethnic backgrounds are Filipino, Chinese, Hawaiian, Samoan and others. People of mixed ethnic background constitute an increasing group, with part-Hawaiians predominating.

PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

1985
1. The Feasibility of Environmental Reorganization for Hawaii. 145 p. (out of print)
2. Third-Party Reimbursement of Clinical Social Workers. 61 p.
3. Statewide Standardized Testing Program of the Department of Education. 71 p.
4. The Flexible Working Hours Program for State Employees. 92 p.

1986
- How to Research Constitutional, Legislative, and Statutory History in Hawaii. 91 p.

1. The Residential Landlord-Tenant Code. 113 p.

1987
1. Definition of "Independent Contractor" Under Hawaii's Labor Laws. 181 p.
2. Assuring Dignity in Long-Term Care for the Elderly. 92 p.

- Compendium of State Ocean and Marine Related Policies. 208 p. (out of print)

3. Convention Center Site Selection Study. 249 p.
4. Bus Transportation for Public School Students on Oahu. 85 p.
5. Sponsorship of State Commemorative Medallions: A Feasibility Study for Hawaii. 93 p.
6. Ownership Patterns of Land Beneath Hawaii's Condominiums and Cooperative Housing Projects. 92 p.
7. Two Land Recording Systems. 58 p. (out of print)
8. Health Care Benefit Costs for Retired Public Employees: Issues and Funding Options. 58 p.
9. The Sugar Industry in Hawaii: An Action Plan. 69 p.

1988
1. Ohana Zoning: A Five Year Review. 108 p.
2. State Funding for the Bishop Museum. 118 p.
3. Utility-Financing of Energy Conservation: A Short-Term Approach to Hawaii's Oil Dependency. 106 p.
4. Small Business: Current Problems and Opportunities. 140 p.

- Public Use and Access in the Diamond Head Crater. 48 p.

5. Sanitary Landfills in Hawaii (with a case study of Puu Palailai). 108 p.

- Extent of Tort Liability Among Nonprofit Sports Organizations in Hawaii. 81 p.
- An Examination of Alleged Inadequacies in Pet Lodges. 18 p.

6. Trash: A Commentary on a Proposal. 126 p.
7. Access to Confidential Records in a State Archives. 53 p.

- Hawaii Administrative Rules Directory. 227 p. (reprint)

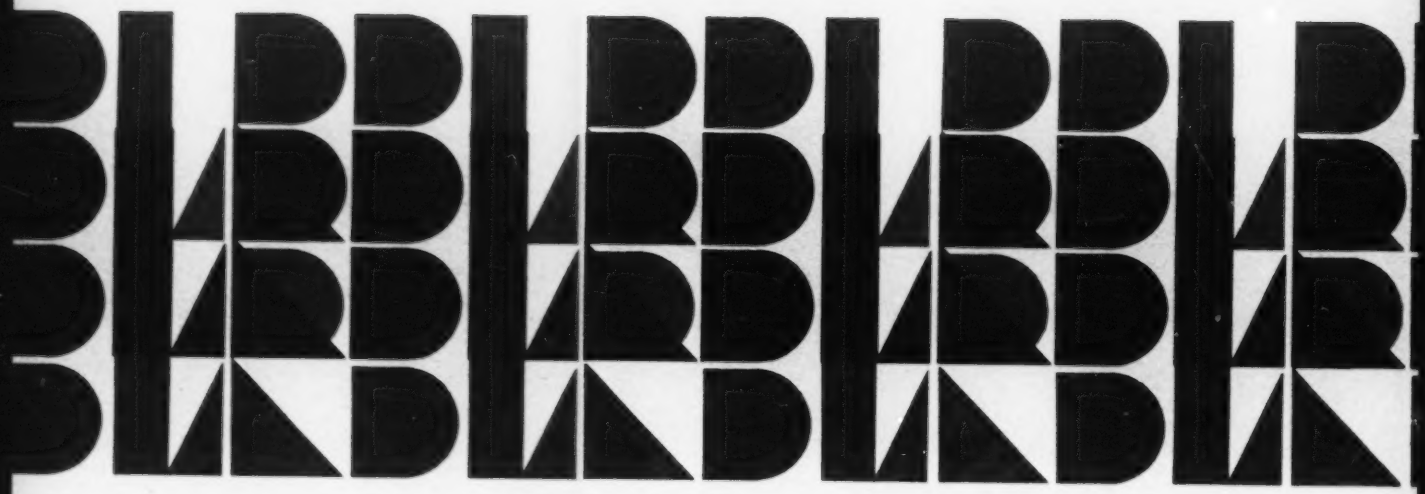
8. A Comparative Study of the Utilization and Effects of Commercial Leases and Operating Licenses in Hawaii. 116 p.
9. Pharmaceutical Assistance for the Elderly. 46 p.
10. Employer-Assisted Dependent Care. 72 p.
11. Feasibility of Establishing a State Veterans Facility for Veterans as a Distinct Group of the Elderly. 153 p.

1989
- Guide to Government in Hawaii. Ninth Edition. 194 p. $3.00

1. Intrafamily Child Sexual Abuse: Exploring Sentencing Alternatives To Incarceration. 75 p.
2. Access To Property Insurance In Areas Susceptible To Natural Disasters. 56 p.
3. Parental or Family Leave in Hawaii. 126 p.
4. Condominium Governance — An Examination of Some Issues. 119 p.
5. Collateralization Requirements for State Deposits. 82 p.
6. Special Education in Hawaii — Some Current Problems. 146 p.
7. Pathfinders: Administrative Codes, Registers, and State Blue Books. 191 p.

- Hawaii Administrative Rules Table of Statutory Sections Implemented; 1989 Supplement to Directory. 84 p.

8. Some Aspects of Quality Assurance in Home Care for Hawaii's Elderly. 95 p.
9. Care of High Risk Infants in Hawaii. 97 p.
10. Tax Credits and Care for the Elderly: The Public Policy Issues. 81 p.
11. Roads in Limbo: An Analysis of the State-County Jurisdictional Dispute. 135 p.
12. Occupational and Physical Therapists in Public Schools: The Quest for Parity. 106 p.
13. Declaratory Rulings and the Environmental Council. 67 p.

- Hawaii Legislative Drafting Manual. Eighth Edition. 121 p.

14. Rideshare Policies and Programs: A Review. 43 p.